

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.
(INCORPORATED)MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Editor
JAMES H. REINHARDT, Managing Editor
Entered at the Postoffice at Berea, Ky., as second class mail-matter, under Act of March, 1879.
Published Every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Vol. XXIV.

Five Cents Per Copy

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, JULY 20, 1922

One Dollar and Fifty Cents Per Year

No. 3

NEWS REVIEW OF
CURRENT EVENTSRailway Executives Refuse to
Enter Negotiations to End
Shopmen's Strike.

PROCLAMATION BY HARDING

He Warns Against Interference With
Mails and Strikers Reply—France
Opposes Moratorium for Ger-
many—Attitude of Russians
Disrupts The Hague
Conference.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

STENOUS efforts to bring to an end the strike of railway shopmen were made last week by Chairman Hooper and his colleagues of the federal labor board, but up to the time of writing these had been entirely unsuccessful and the status of affairs did not give much hope of an early peace. Late Wednesday night the railway executives took action that in the minds of many placed on them the burden of blame for the failure of negotiations. They flatly refused to enter into a parley with B. M. Jewell, leader of the strikers, and their reasons were held by Mr. Hooper to be in the main quite insufficient. They demanded that the shopmen abandon their strike and then proceed to settle their grievances through the labor board. They declined to meet Jewell on the ground that, the men having struck in defiance of the decision and order of the board and the controlling provisions of the transportation act, "the issue thus raised is not one for consideration between the carriers and the representatives of the organized crafts on strike, except through the further orderly processes before the United States railroad labor board, as contemplated by the transportation act."

Unbiased opinion will agree with Mr. Hooper's statement that the executive gave no reason that would satisfy the public. He continued: "In so far as the declaration is based on a desire to preserve the authority and dignity of the railroad labor board, it is superfluous. The labor board will endeavor to take care of itself in that regard."

The statement in the letter that "the strike is a refusal to accept the results of the arbitration of the railroad labor board," falls a little short of accuracy. One of the questions involved in the strike is violation of the board's decisions by certain carriers. It is true nearly all of the carriers have discontinued this practice, but some of them have not."

Chairman Hooper intimated that new peace plans of the board involved appeals to the railway lines individually. In many parts of the country, especially the Middle West, Texas, and on the Pacific coast, the disorders due to the strike became increasingly violent, and a number of men were killed. In several states the militia was called out, and in some localities, notably Bloomington, Ill., the engineers, firemen and trainmen rebelled against working under military guard. Sympathetic strikes were talked of. The leaders of the brotherhoods held several conferences and said their men would continue to operate trains up to the point where the military occupation began.

President Helt of the railway signalmen announced that his organization had postponed striking pending negotiations with the labor board which are now under way. On one Eastern road all the clerks struck.

Determined to guard federal interests, the administration at Washington has been keeping close tab on the developments, and President Harding issued a proclamation "directing all persons to refrain with all interference with the lawful efforts to maintain interstate transportation and the carrying of the United States mails." This was done after Postmaster General Work had submitted to the cabinet numerous instances of interference with the transportation of the mails and the information that a number of roads had been forced to abandon some of their mail trains. In case the proclamation were ignored, the administration laid plans for the institution of civil and criminal proceedings against individual offenders and the unions. It was understood that for the present the various states would be relied on for protection of workers and trains, but if any failed, the federal troops would be called out, and possibly soldiers and marines would be placed on the mail trains. The President is determined to back up the federal labor board to the full extent of his powers.

On Thursday, at the direction of the President, Secretary Weeks ordered troops held in readiness to protect the lines of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road in Texas, where operations were being hampered by lawlessness and violence. This was in response to an appeal from the receiver of the railway who was appointed by a United States court.

(Continued on Page Eight)

DRASTIC ACTION
IN COAL STRIKEPresident Will Not Hesitate to
Take Over and Operate
the Mines.

HE WILL RISK IMPEACHMENT

Gives the Parties to the Controversy
Until Today to Accept a Plan
for Resumption of
Work.

Washington, July 17.—President Harding is so determined to bring about immediate resumption of full coal production that he will not hesitate, if necessary, to take over the coal mines and operate them, even at the risk of impeachment for acting without express constitutional authority.

Mr. Harding, however, is troubled with no uncertainty of the course he intends to pursue to prevent a coal famine. He will give the operators and the miners until today to accept a plan providing for the immediate return of the strikers to the mines, with arbitration of the wage dispute.

If the parties to the controversy fail to comply with the demands of the President he will have recourse to the power of the government to reopen the closed mines. Mr. Harding believes that the executive possesses the power to take over the mines and proceed to operate them in any well established emergency such as the existing situation, which threatens to result in widespread suffering from lack of fuel.

The President has been advised, however, by some of the leaders in congress against proceeding to take over the mines and operating them without enabling legislation, such as that which was passed to authorize President Wilson to assume control of the railroads during the war.

It has been pointed out that if the President should act without authority of law mine owners would be likely to procure injunctions, whereupon the President could not operate the mines without defying the judiciary.

BANDIT SLAIN, OFFICER SHOT

Robber Wounds Policeman and Then
Dies After Running Battle in
Chicago—Three Captured.

Chicago, July 17.—One bandit was killed and Sgt. James W. McCarthy of the detective bureau was shot during a desperate battle in which detectives frustrated robbery of the Central Manufacturing District bank. Two other bandits were captured. Sergeant McCarthy, wounded in the neck and chest, is recovering at Mercy hospital. The bandits used "dum-dum" bullets. The detective was wounded by the dying bandit, to whom he had offered assistance. The dead bandit was identified as Paul Kutz, 430 East Forty-third street. The others are Joseph Segeman, 3223 West Twenty-second street, and Frank Smith, 1700 West Forty-eighth street. Kutz and Segeman were arrested once before in connection with a safe-blowing. The bandits later were identified as those who robbed a messenger for Spiegel, May, Stern & Co. of \$35,000 in checks and money.

NAST & CO., BROKERS, FAIL

Receiver Is Appointed for Firm
Whose Liabilities Are Placed
at \$6,000,000.

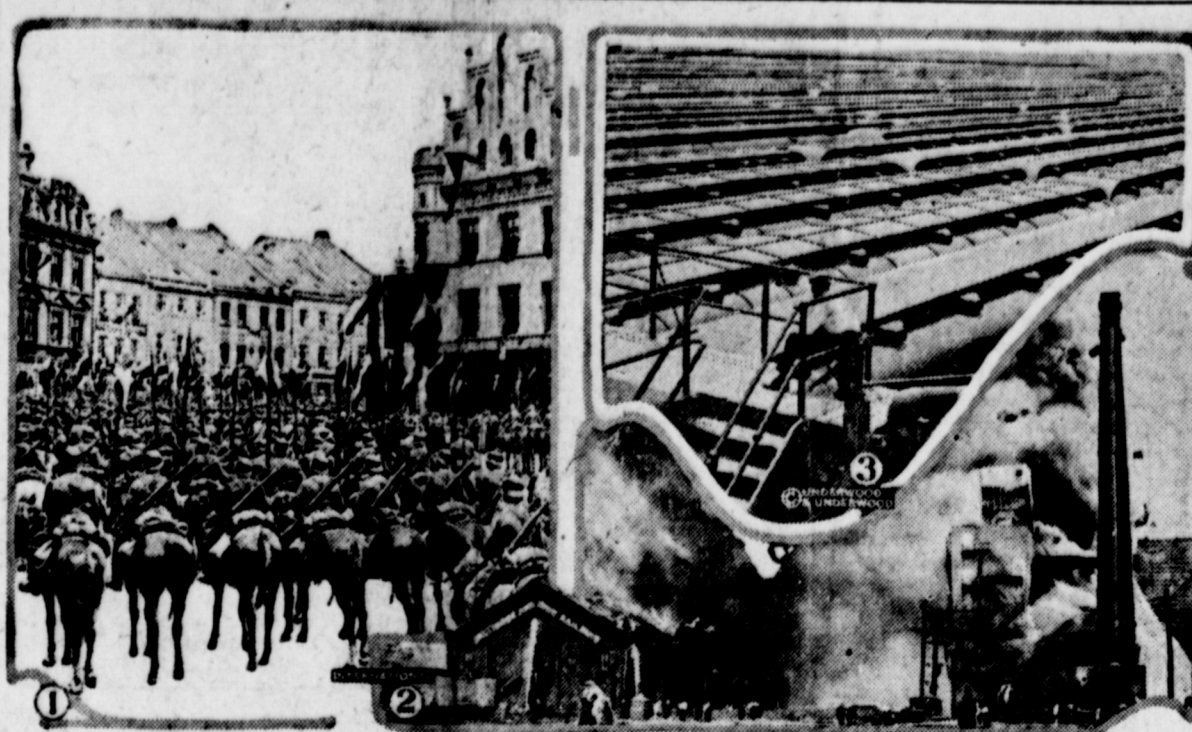
Chicago, July 17.—The Nast & Co., stock brokerage firm at 135 South La Salle street closed its doors. Its failure was announced from the floor of the New York stock exchange and the Chicago Title and Trust company took over its affairs as receiver. Officers of the receiving company said it was impossible to give an approximation of the sums involved. It was reported, however, that at the brokerage offices the liabilities were said to be between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000.

Germany Pays 50,000,000 Marks.

Paris, July 17.—Germany has paid the fifty million gold marks installment of indemnity due at this time. Germany, in her note to the inter-allied reparations commission three days ago intimated that while she had the money to pay this installment of indemnity, she would injure her financial position if she did so. The French representatives made it plain to Germany that she must pay, no matter what the consequences were.

Patent Order Rejected

New York.—The Chemical Foundation Inc. has declined to comply with the request of Thomas W. Miller, Alien Property Custodian, that it return to the Government the patents, trademarks and copyrights assigned to the company, a letter written by Francis P. Garvan, President of the Foundation, made public disclosure.



1.—German troops re-entering Schleswig, restored to Germany by plebiscite. 2.—House elevators and warehouses in Baltimore burning, the loss being over \$4,000,000. 3.—Passenger coaches tied up in Harlem yards, New York, by the shopmen's strike.

STRIKERS BEAT
UP RAIL GUARDSKIDNAPED AND TAKEN TO NORTH
CAROLINA WOODS

Hopes of Settlement of Strike Are
Expressed in Chicago, Despite
Silence of Leaders—Railway Execu-
tives Declare Willingness To Attend
Meeting Called By Rail Board.

Raleigh, N. C.—Requests for troops were sent to Governor Cameron Morrison by the Mayor of Rocky Mount and the Sheriffs of Edgecombe and Nash Counties to guard shops of the Atlantic Coast Line there. Governor Morrison directed them to send a written request and, at the same time calling Adjutant General Metts here for a conference.

Rocky Mount, N. C.—All available Deputy Sheriffs in Edgecombe County were called to duty today following an attack upon a squad of railroad guards. In a proclamation to strikers city officials warned that further disorders would result in a request that troops be sent to control the situation. Thirteen guards were kidnapped, taken into a woods and beaten severely. Two of them were reported to have been injured seriously. Six still are missing.

Chicago.—A veil of silence descended over the railway situation as railroad heads and strike leaders turned hopeful eyes toward the momentous developments the new week was expected to bring forth. The bitterness which has marked the progress of the walkout at times during the last two weeks appeared to have been succeeded by a peace almost approaching understanding. The hurrying of verbal challenges, assertions and counter assertions, ultimatums and defiance, apparently had ended through exhaustion or the hope of an early agreement.

Railway executives who declared their willingness to attend any meeting called by the United States Railroad Labor Board with a view to affecting a settlement "that would not nullify, but would uphold and carry out the board's decisions," passed the day away from their offices in seclusion. Despite the silence of the leaders, with accompanying rumors of a tacit armistice or truce to permit fuller consideration of points brought out during the week, hopes of a settlement were expressed freely in both railway and labor quarters, although no tangible basis for these expectations was given in any case.

DINERS BATTLE GANGSTERS

One Man Killed And Seven Others
Wounded In Road House Hold-up

Baltimore, Md.—A man was killed and at least seven others were wounded when in a gang fight and robbery at an inn on Annapolis road, a few miles from Baltimore. The slain man has been identified as Michael Cadora, New York; as Mootz Dillon, New York, and as George Jenkins, Baltimore. At a late hour police had failed to obtain positive identification.

Thirty-three persons—men and women—are in Annapolis Jail, pending further investigation of the shooting. Judge Robert Moss, Annapolis, has been asked by the State's Attorney to call a special session of the grand jury.

The shooting and hold-up came in early morning hours, when 150 guests were eating and drinking at tables at the roadhouse. Eight men approached the building in automobiles, entered the place and held up William Rosky, proprietor. Guests came to the aid of Mr. Rosky and a gun fight, which lasted 30 minutes, ensued. More than 100 shots were fired. From \$500 to \$800 was taken from a cash drawer and \$400 from a small safe nearby.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY SUPER-
INTENDENT LOSES CER-
TIFICATE

Will Appeal to Courts

Yesterday's papers brought the news from Frankfort that Superintendent Colvin revoked the teacher's certificate of Mrs. Alice Davis, school superintendent of Rockcastle county. The charges that brought Mrs. Davis before Superintendent Colvin were chiefly that she permitted cheating in county teachers' examinations and allowed manuscripts handed in by applicants to be changed; that she recommended Virginia Mullins to the position of teaching in Jackson county when the certificate held by Miss Mullins was fraudulent and that she had recommended Ronald Swinford, son of the vice chairman of the county board, for teaching position and paid him a salary when he was under 18 years of age.

It is stated that Mrs. Davis denied Superintendent Colvin's right to revoke her certificate and that she will take appeal from his action to the courts.

LOUISVILLE MEN SEIZED WITH
WHISKY IN SHELBY

Shelbyville, Ky., July 17.—Three white men and a negro, all from Louisville, two autos and 100 gallons of moonshine whisky in ten and five gallon kegs, were captured at 3:00 o'clock this morning on the Mt. Eden Pike, in front of Grove Hill Cemetery just south of Shelbyville, by Federal Prohibition Agent James M. Wakefield, Chief of Police W. T. Perry and Officers Parks, Cox and Serber of the Shelbyville police force. The prisoners, who gave their names as Robert and J. William Roland, Ed. Sohan, white, and Grant King, negro, were first taken to police headquarters, where all of the whisky, except a half pint, was poured into the sewer by direction of Mr. Wakefield, after which they were placed in jail.

MURDER IN LETCHER OVER
POOL GAME

Whitesburg, July 16.—Bryant Fanning, farmer, was held over at Hazard charged with the murder a few days ago of Sam Gayheart at Lot's Creek in Perry county. It is said the killing occurred as a result of a dispute over a game of pool. Both men have families. Fanning was placed in jail to await the next term of the Perry Circuit Court.

BRAVE WOMAN WITH PISTOL
PREVENTS JAIL DELIVERY

Alexandria, Ky., July 15.—Mrs. E. T. Pattison, wife of Jailer here, early yesterday prevented a jail delivery when she heard prisoners push the screen from the window. She ran into the yard with a lantern and a revolver, forcing them back into the jail.

AUTO AND LIQUOR SEIZED

Lexington, Ky., July 16.—Forty-five gallons of moonshine whisky were found in a roadster seized near Springfield, Washington county, Tuesday night, by prohibition agents. Director Sam Collins was informed Friday. A touring car, said to have been in company with the roadster, escaped, according to the officers. Both cars are believed to have been from Fayette county. The driver of the roadster escaping, abandoning his machine at the approach of officers. The machine has been confiscated by federal authorities and if not claimed will be sold.

FARM BUREAU GOING AHEAD

The meeting of members of the Farm Bureau of this county in the Circuit Court room at Richmond last Saturday was attended by more than twenty men from Berea. According to reports brought back by the Berea representatives, the organization of the Bureau is making great headway. Officers were elected at the Richmond meeting and the county was divided into 15 communities. Each of these communities is to hold a meeting on Friday night for the purpose of selecting a member of the general board. This board will hold a meeting on Saturday afternoon in the Circuit Court room in Richmond to elect an organization secretary. One hundred and twenty-four farmers have signed up already. Berea community has 22, with the prospect of many more.

The officers elected at the Richmond meeting last Saturday are as follows: A. K. McConn, president; T. E. Baldwin, Jr., 1st vice president; T. S. Hagan, treasurer.

Much of the success of the organization in the future will depend upon the secretary who will be selected next Saturday, July 22. It is believed that the board will look well for the right man to fill this important position.

BROTHER OF BEREA MAN IS
KILLED BY HORSE

W. P. Head, brother-in-law of T. B. Stephenson, of Berea, was killed in Lee county last Friday by a horse. Mr. Stephenson lived in Richmond and had gone to Lee county to visit his farm.

While looking over the young horses in his pasture one of them kicked him in the stomach, causing his death Saturday morning.

He was buried in the Richmond cemetery Monday afternoon. He is survived by a wife and four daughters, who have the sympathy of many friends.

YOUNG MAN CUTS OWN THROAT

Russellville, July 17.—After an all night search Eddie A. Pierce, 29 years old, World War veteran, who slashed his throat with a razor Sunday night, was found today in the woods in the rear of his father's farm north of Russellville. Bloodstains on the underbrush showed that the wounded man ran 50 feet after committing the act. Pierce had a sunstroke at Camp Gordon while in training and never fully recovered. He was the son of F. M. Pierce. Burial will be held tomorrow at Russellville.

DRY AGENTS STAGE RAID IN
MOUNTAIN COUNTY

Whitesburg, Ky., July 16.—Felix G. Fields and John D. W. Collins, of Lexington, prohibition agents, with a posse, are in the Line Fork Creek section of Letcher county making a series of moonshine raids. Several large stills have been located, and many arrests are expected.

SCHOOL BOY DROWNS IN KEN-
TUCKY RIVER

Whitesburg, Ky., July 17.—Walker Tyree, 12 years old, a school boy of First Creek and son of Steve Tyree, a miner, was drowned while bathing in the North Fork of the Kentucky River at Typo, below here, a few days ago. The two companions with Tyree did not notice him until he was sinking for the last time.

World News

By J. R. Robertson, Professor of
History and Political Science
Berea College

The French people celebrated Bastille Day, July 14, both in France and in our own country, with much spirit and satisfaction. It has been one hundred and thirty-three years since the fall of the political prison ushered in the French Revolution and prepared the way for the French Republic. As the Republic becomes stronger and its place in Europe more prominent, the day is more prized by the people. The celebration in New York was in the part of the city occupied mostly by the French citizens. Singing of the national air, speech making and display of flags were the main features. The occasion gave opportunity for expressions of regard for the U. S. and the help received from this country in the World War. France desires the good will of other nations and she needs it as her position in European affairs is a difficult one and subject to much misunderstanding and criticism.

England is about to create the Mesopotamian Valley into the new state of Irak. Its relation to England will be much like that of Egypt. It is to have a constitution with local self-government. In case outside advisers are necessary they must be chosen from Englishmen. A loan of considerable size is to be made to Irak for the purpose of irrigation and other lines of development. The native population is to have its way so far as possible, all of the time under the watchful eye of England. Everyone familiar with the changes for the better brought to pass in Egypt by English effort can realize what the Mesopotamian Valley will be in time. Already great changes have taken place since the region passed out of Turkish control. This was in ancient times a rich and productive section and can become so again.

It looks very much as though the Hague Conference would end as the one in Genoa. There is no sign of a change in attitude on the part of Russia, and the allied nations are not disposed to yield. The Soviet supports the position of its representatives and will do nothing unless loans are made and recognition given by the powers represented at the meeting. It is to be said, however, that the conditions in Russia are coming to be better known by the rest of Europe, as many questions are asked. In order to improve the currency of the country a silver coinage is to be started, and it is understood a good deal of coin is already made. A great electric plant is being constructed to furnish light and power for Moscow, and it is said to be the largest and most powerful in existence. There is promise of better crops this year, and relief is now reaching the famine districts more effectively than before.

The prime minister of Canada, Mr. King, is now in Washington. It is believed that he has come in order to come to a better understanding on questions of mutual interest. Among other matters that concern both Canada and the U. S. are reciprocity in trade; adjustment due to the great drainage canal thru Illinois and its effect on the waters of the lakes; the St. Lawrence canal; a continuance in more permanent and recognized form the unarmad boundary between the two countries. As tariff legislation is under discussion in our congress, it may be well imagined that reciprocity or some form of commercial freedom between the two countries is a prime object of the visit. These personal conferences are productive of much good to both sides.

Germany is in the midst of a critical legislative tangle resulting from the activity of the radical members, or the Independent and the Majority Socialists. They are anxious to have one or other of the groups represented in the cabinet of the Republic. A bill for the defense of the nation is before the Reichstag and the Socialists demand that it be passed without any modifications. In case this is not done, they threaten to bring about a dissolution of the Reichstag. As there is much important legislation to be done, this would be a misfortune. The Chancellor, (Continued on Page 6)

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

MADISON COUNTY

Blue Lick

Blue Lick, July 17.—Since last communication to Citizen an abundance of interesting topics, together with a sprinkling of facts, have accumulated. While there are some reasons for tears and melancholy, there is much cause for praise and rejoicing. Farmers of this section are classed with the latter. Unprecedented hay crops, luxuriant cornfields, vegetables in abundance and heavily laden orchards, canning and preserving among provident housewives prove that they are not to be caught napping. Only the tobacco crop looks sickly and backward. Wild fire, as a result of too much rain, interfered with cultivation. Is this a prophetic revelation? If so, receive it and be benefited by the truth and quit raising the weed.—Public school opened July 17th with Calvin Hendricks as teacher.—Mrs. Fred Johnson from New Mexico is visiting relatives here and recuperating by a change of climate.—Misses Mitchell and Schultz, students from Berea, motored out with Mr. Christopher, superintendent of Blue Lick Sunday-school, and added by their efficient service to the teaching of classes. Prof. Shaw, teacher of physics in Berea College, also accompanied them and gave a very instructive temperance exposition of the Sunday-school lesson. He explained how the prohibition policy is open to criticism and in great danger of being repealed or finally done away. It would be a lamentable condition indeed. What folly to contemplate the results to our nation. Close eyes and ears to the melancholy moans of the old toppers and inebriates and believe that they represent only a few whistling eddies in an intellectual revolution rather than the deeper and more permanent emotions of the human race. "Don't give up the ship." Let us labor for a larger comprehension of truth that which came to us as a seed may go to the next generation as a blossom and to the next as fruit. "First the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear" and not in the still—this alone is progress.—Correspondents, suppose we write to that Berea boy—Charlie Powell—away off in the Hawaiian Isles. Give him a good cheerful letter.

Slate Lick

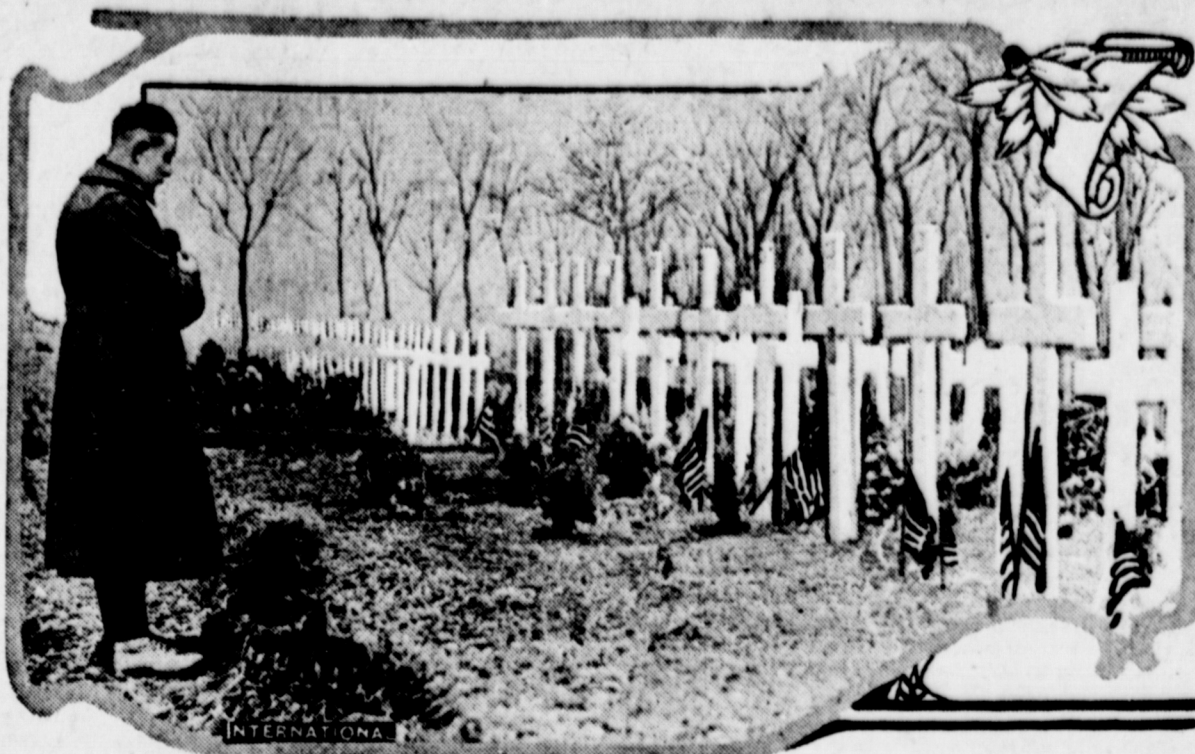
Slate Lick, July 16.—Sunday-school as usual today at 2:30; 31 in attendance. The rain passed over today.—Mr. Hunt of Paris was a Slate Lick visitor today.—Mr. and Mrs. McGuire visited Mrs. Robert Brown of Middletown today.—June Fowler and family were dinner guests of his mother today, Mrs. America Fowler, of Berea.—Clide Barnett and family

of Ravenna are spending a few days with his father, James Barnett.—Mrs. Jack Lunsford is sick at this writing with rheumatism.—Marion Cay and Mr. Wheeler of Kirksville were the guests of A. J. McGuire from Thursday till Saturday of last week.—Mr. Estees of Kirksville was a Slate Lick visitor last week.—Robert Hagan of near Silver Creek bought a bunch of hogs from A. J. McGuire last week.—Mr. Pennington has rented his house for the summer months to Mr. Gibson of Richmond. He will move soon.—T. M. McCormick, who is logging in Garrard county, is home for a few days.—Chas. McCord and family are spending a few days with their mother, Mrs. E. N. McCormick.—Dach Callaway and family are visiting his mother, Mrs. Sarah Callaway, this week. Their little daughter, Elizabeth, has measles at this writing.—School begins at West Union Monday, July 17. They are repairing the house, which has been needed so long. Some talk of building another room. We hope they make it comfortable as there are many children in the district. We don't know just who the teachers will be.—Ballard Parks, an employee of the L. & N. R. R., is spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Parks. He also visited his sister, Mrs. W. G. Thacker of Lexington last week.—James Coffey and family returned to their home in Dayton last Tuesday, after a ten days visit with friends and relatives in this community, also in Rockcastle county.—The Slate Lick Sunday-school reports a good time at the Community Picnic and hopes we will celebrate it every year the same way.—Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Barnett last Sunday attended the reunion they have every year at the home of their mother, Mrs. Parsons, at West Union. My how they did eat.—The friends of Florence Estridge of Wallacetown are glad to know she is home again.

Clay Lick

Clay Lick, July 17.—Robert Ralie of Kankakee, Ill., and Miss Sarah Tappett of this place were married July 7. They left immediately for Illinois, where they will make their home.—Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Short of Indianapolis, Ind., is making an extended visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Short.—Mr. and Mrs. Ollie Terrill and children of Blue Lick spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Eaton.—Mr. and Mrs. Norvel and son of Conway are visiting her mother, Mrs. E. D. Truett.—Rev. W. H. Lamb has a holiness meeting every Saturday night and Sunday at the colored church of this place.—Mr. and Mrs. George Huff entertained a number of their

AT GRAVE OF HIS SOLDIER BROTHER IN FRANCE



A view of an American cemetery in France showing Corporal Harry McLaughlin of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth infantry (old Sixty-ninth of New York) at the grave of his brother Daniel, who died of wounds received at Chateau Thierry. ALL the graves of our fallen heroes are marked with cards stating the name of the dead soldier, his regiment, and the date of his death.

relatives at dinner Sunday. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. Dave Grant and son and daughter, Bluffie of Berea; Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Huff and little daughter, Darline, and her parents; Mr. and Mrs. John Wren, of Conway.—Mr. and Mrs. Roy Harrison and baby, of Berea, spent Saturday night and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. James Ogg.

Harts Settlement

(Too late for publication last week)
Harts Settlement, July 11.—Miss Hazel Parsons, who has been visiting at Louisville, returned home.—Miss Goldie Martin will leave for Newby, Ky., where she expects to teach school. We wish her a good time while she is so far from home.—T. J. Lake has sold his farm and has not decided where to move.—A. B. Strong has been much delighted to have his brother and sister of Jackson, in Breathitt county, pay him a visit.—W. B. Lake has a barbershop erected in the store house near our school building.—T. J. Coyle is having his house repaired by putting on a new roof.—Mrs. J. E. Hammond of Disputanta visited home folks from Monday till Thursday.—Mrs. Sam Robinson has been visiting in Rockcastle a few days.—Our Sunday-school is one of the best in Madison county. Next Sunday will be Rev. Noble's preaching day. Come one and all. He is a good man and worth listening to.

Bobtown

Bobtown, July 17.—School opened Monday morning with 38 in attendance. Obert Richardson is the teacher.—Miss Nealia Guess, who has been sick for several days, is improving slowly.—Mrs. D. W. Rogers is very sick at this writing with typhoid

malaria fever. Dr. Anderson has care of the case.—Hudson Powell purchased a new Ford car last week.—Mr. and Mrs. John Lawson and two daughters, Agnes and Rozell, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Brown near Berea.—Mrs. Jim Rucker and children of Hamilton, O., are spending a few days with relatives here.—Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Jackson spent Monday evening with Mrs. John Lawson.—Mrs. Will Abner and son, Pleas, and wife are visiting Ezekiel Edester and other relatives of this county.—Miss Lavada Creekmore spent the week end with her mother, Mrs. Jalia Creekmore.—James Edester has purchased a Ford runabout.—Almost everybody is thru with their corn crop.—Sunday-school is progressing nicely. We invite all to come. There will be a pie supper at the schoolhouse here the 29. All come and have a good time and help a good cause.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Cooksburg

Cooksburg, July 18.—We are blessed with some good rains which are helping the corn crops and the pastures.—Several of the young folks attended church at New Hope Sunday.—Alec Allen spent Sunday with C. L. Thomas.—Little Flossie Thomas has been very sick.—Mrs. Nan Griffin and daughter, Bertha, and Mrs. Cora Mullins were the guests of Mrs. C. L. Thomas Tuesday evening.—W. S. Rains was thru this part Thursday looking after the interest of our roads and other important business. Several of the men went north a few days ago to seek work, but they have all just returned home saying "no place like home."—Mrs. Mollie Singleton is planning on starting to Hamilton to spend the fall with her children.—Julious Sames of the Buck

Mr. Minor Gordon left last week for Hamilton, O.—Mr. and Mrs. John Simpson spent last Saturday and Sunday with relatives at Elias.—Miss Icy Farmer spent last Sunday with Miss Ruby Davidson of Maulden.—Mr. and Mrs. Arch Peters of Tyner spent last Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. James Metcalf.—Mr. and Mrs. Dexter Welch spent last Saturday and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Farmer.

ESTILL COUNTY

Noland

Noland, July 18.—We are having plenty of rain and corn crops are looking fine. The farmers are done their corn and most of them have cut their meadows.—Sherman Garrett and family, of Irvine, are visiting their brothers, O. B. and J. R. Garrett, this week.—Mr. and Mrs. Price Lay were the guests of E. B. Crow Sunday.—Robert Winkler and wife took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Winkler Sunday.—The protracted meeting began Saturday night at Crooked Creek. We hope Brother Isaacs will have good success.—Ernest Crow made his regular call at Wagersville Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bowles of Owsley county are visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Peters this week.—David Newton and two daughters of Station Camp attended church here Sunday.—Miss Helen Walton is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. W. L. Lay.—Mr. and Mrs. Ans Winkler are the proud parents of a girl born on July 2nd.—Amos Richardson is spending a few days with his son, Willie Richardson, who has been quite sick for the last four months.—The work on the pike here is progressing fine. It looks like we are going to have some roads in Estill.

Overtaking Ourselves.

In the same degree that we overtake ourselves, we shall underrate others; for injustice allowed at home is not likely to be corrected abroad.—Washington Allstott.

Let the Injuries Pass.

Christianity demands us to pass by injuries; it is policy to let them pass by us.—Franklin.

Berea College Hospital

Best Equipment and Service at Lowest Cost. Wards for Men and for Women. Sun-Parlor, Private Rooms, Baths, Electric Service.

Surgery, Care in Child-birth, Eye, Nose and Ear
GENERAL PRACTICE

Come in and visit an establishment, which is a friend in need, and in reach of all the people.

ROBERT M. COWLEY, M.D., Physician
HARLAN DUDLEY, M.D., Physician
PEARL B. HOEVE, M.D., Physician
MISS ELIZABETH L. LEWIS, R. N., Superintendent
MISS NELL GARDEN, R. N., Head Nurse

CHANGE IN RATES

Rates for board and room of private patients will be \$15 to \$25 per week; \$2.50 to \$4.00 per day. The rates for patients cared for in the wards \$1.50 per day.

By Order of Prudential Committee, Berea College

BEREA COLLEGE SUMMER SCHOOL

Second Term Opens July 21, 1922

Suitable Courses to Meet All Needs

Special Attention Given to Teacher Training and Community Service

COURSES OFFERED IN ALL THE SCHOOLS OF BEREA COLLEGE

COLLEGE—Botany, Chemistry, Education, English, French, Mathematics, Psychology, Agriculture, Public Speaking.

NORMAL SCHOOL—Education, Psychology, Mathematics, Science, English, Drawing, Play and Games, Recreation, Weaving, Cooking and Nutrition, History, Rural Sociology.

ACADEMY—History, Algebra, Geometry, Physics, English, Latin.

VOCATIONAL SCHOOL—Commerce, Home Science, Agriculture, Stenography, Typewriting, Weaving.

FOUNDATION SCHOOL—For making up deficiencies necessary for entrance in a secondary school.

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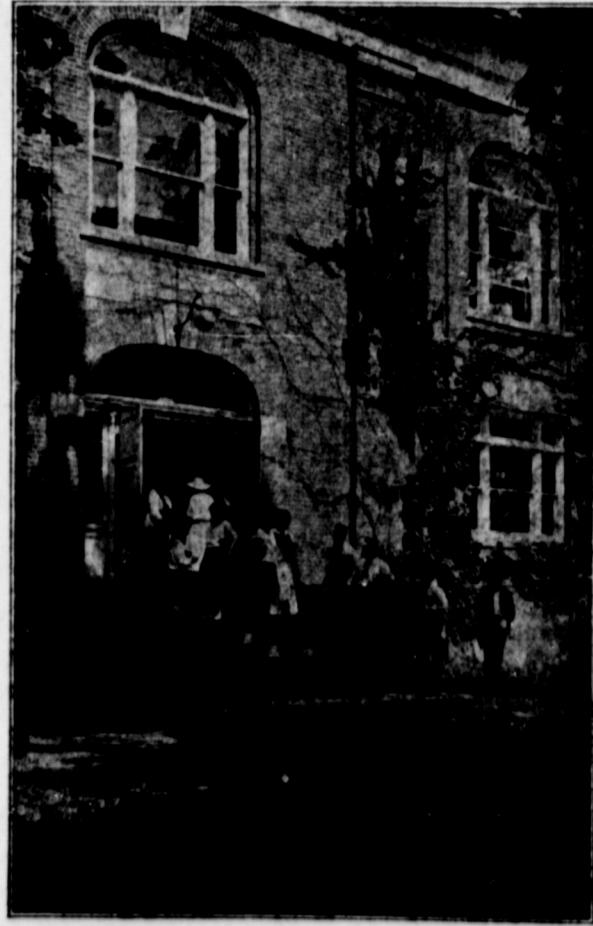
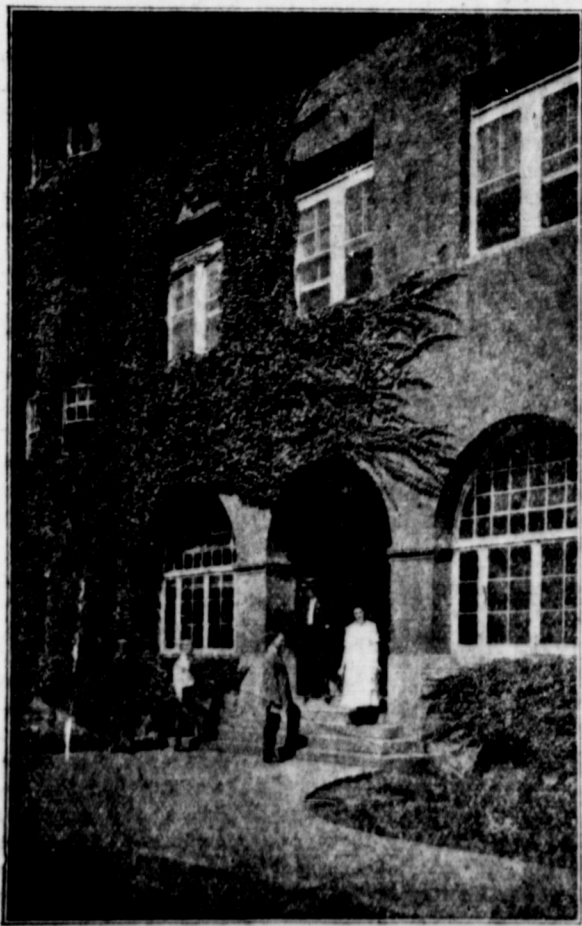
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Berea, Kentucky

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Director Summer School



Erskine Dale Pioneer

by John Fox, Jr.

Illustrated by R.H. Livingstone

SYNOPSIS

CHAPTER I.—To the Kentucky wilderness outpost commanded by Jerome Sanders, in the time immediately preceding the Revolution, comes a white boy fleeing from a tribe of Shawnees by whom he had been captured and adopted as a son of the chief, Kahito. He is given shelter and attracts the favorable attention of Dave Vandell, a leader among the settlers.

CHAPTER II.—The boy warns his new friends of the coming of a Shawnee war party. The fort is attacked, and only saved by the timely appearance of a party of Virginians. The leader of these is fatally wounded, but in his dying moments recognizes the fugitive youth as his son.

CHAPTER III.—At Red Oaks, plantation on the James river, Virginia, Colonel Dale's home, the boy appears with a message for the colonel, who after reading it introduces the bearer to his daughter Barbara as her cousin, Erskine Dale.

CHAPTER IV.—Erskine meets two other cousins, Harry Dale and Hugh Willoughby.

That night the subject of Hugh and Harry going back home with the two Kentuckians was broached to Colonel Dale, and to the wondering delight of the two boys both fathers seemed to consider it favorably. Mr. Brockton was going to England for a visit, the summer was coming on, and both fathers thought it would be a great benefit to their sons. Even Mrs. Dale, on whom the hunter had made a most agreeable impression, smiled and said she would already be willing to trust her son with their new guest anywhere.

"I shall take good care of him, madam," said Dave with a bow.

Colonel Dale, too, was greatly taken with the stranger, and he asked many questions of the new land beyond the mountains. There was dancing again that night, and the hunter, towering a head above them all, looked on with smiling interest. He even took part in a square dance with Miss Jane Willoughby, hanging his great bulk with astonishing grace and lightness of foot. Then the elder gentlemen went into the drawing-room to their port and pipes, and the boy Erskine slipped after them and listened entranced to the talk of the coming war.

Colonel Dale had been in Hanover ten years before, when one Patrick Henry voiced the first intimation of independence in Virginia; Henry, a country storekeeper—bankrupt, farmer—bankrupt, storekeeper again, and bankrupt again; an idler, hunter, fisher, and story-teller—even a "bar-keeper," as Mr. Jefferson once dubbed him, because Henry had once helped his father-in-law to keep tavern. That far back Colonel Dale had heard Henry denounce the clergy, stigmatize the king as a tyrant who had forfeited all claim to obedience, and had seen the orator caught up on the shoulders of the crowd and amidst shouts of applause borne around the court-house green. He had seen the same Henry ride into Richmond two years later on a lean horse; with papers in his saddle-pockets, his expression grim, his tall figure stooping, a peculiar twinkle in his small blue eyes, his brown wig without powder, his coat brown-bloss in color, his breeches of leather, and his stockings of yarn. The speaker of the Burgess was on a dais under a red canopy supported by gilded rods, and the clerk sat beneath with a mace on the table before him, but Henry cried for liberty or death, and the shouts of treason failed then and there to save Virginia for the king. The lad's brain whirled. What did all this mean? Who was this thing and what had he done? He had known but the one from whom he had run away. When he got Dave alone—he would learn and learn and learn—everything. And then the young people came quietly in and sat down quietly, and Colonel Dale, divining what they wanted, got Dave started on stories of the wild wilderness that was his home—the first chapter in the life of Kentucky—the land of dark forests and cane thickets that separated Catawbas, Creeks and Cherokees on the south from Delawares, Wyandottes and Shawnees on the north, who fought one another, and all of whom the whites must fight. How the first fort was built, and the first women stood on the banks of the Kentucky river. He told of the perils and hardships of the first journeys thither—fights with wild beasts and wild men, chases, hand-to-hand combats, escapes and massacres—and only the breathing of his listeners could be heard, save the sound of his own voice. And he came finally to the story of the attack on the fort, the raising of a small hand above the cane, palm outward, and the swift dash of a slender brown body into the fort, and then, seeing the boy's face turn scarlet, he did not tell how that same lad had slipped back into the woods even while the fight was going on, and slipped back with the bloody

scalp of his enemy, but ended with the timely coming of the Virginians, led by the lad's father, who got his death-wound at the very gate. The tense breathing of his listeners culminated now in one general deep breath.

Colonel Dale rose and turned to General Willoughby.

"And that's where he wants to take our boys."

"Oh, it's much safer now," said the hunter. "We have had no trouble for some time, and there's no danger inside the fort."

"I can imagine you keeping those boys inside the fort when there's so much going on outside. Still—" Colonel Dale stopped and the two boys took heart again.

Colonel Dale escorted the boy and Dave to their room. Mr. Vandell must go with them to the fair at Williamsburg next morning, and Mr. Vandell would go gladly. They would spend the night there and go to the governor's ball. The next day there was a county fair, and perhaps Mr. Henry must come back with them to Red Oaks and pay them a visit—no, the colonel would accept no excuse whatever.

The boy piled Dave with questions about the people in the wilderness and passed to sleep. Dave lay awake a long time thinking that war was sure to come. They were Americans now, said Colonel Dale—not Virginians, just as nearly a century later the same people were to say:

"We are not Americans now—we are Virginians."

CHAPTER VI.

It was a merry cavalcade that swung around the great oaks that spring morning in 1774. Two coaches with outriders and postillions led the way with their precious freight—the elder ladies in the first coach, and the second blossoming with flowerlike faces and starred with dancing eyes. Booted and spurred, the gentlemen rode behind, and after them rolled the baggage wagons, drawn by mules in jingling harness. Harry on a chestnut sorrel and the young Kentuckian on a high-stepping gray followed the second coach—Hugh on Firefly clamped the length of the column. Colonel Dale and Dave brought up the rear. The road was of sand and there was little sound of hoof or wheel—only the hum of voices, occasional sallies when a neighbor joined them, and laughter from the second coach as happy and care-free as the singing of birds from trees by the roadside.

The capital had been moved from Jamestown to the spot where Bacon had taken the oath against England—then called Middle-Plantation, and now Williamsburg. The cavalcade wheeled into Gloucester street, and Colonel Dale pointed out to Dave the old capitol at one end and William and Mary college at the other. Mr. Henry had thundered in the old capitol, the Burgess had their council chamber there, and in the hall there would be a ball that night. Near the street was a great building which the colonel pointed out as the governor's palace, surrounded by pleasure grounds of full three hundred acres and planted thick with linden trees. My Lord Dunmore lived there.

At this season the planters came with their families to the capital, and the street was as brilliant as a fancy-dress parade would be to us now. It was filled with coaches and furs. Maidens moved daintily along in silk and lace, high-heeled shoes and clocked stockings.

The cavalcade halted before a building with a leaden bust of Sir Walter Raleigh over the main doorway, the old Raleigh tavern, in the Apollo room of which Mr. Jefferson had rapturously danced with his Belinda, and which was to become the Faneuil hall of Virginia. Both coaches were quickly surrounded by bowing gentlemen, young gallants, and frolicsome students. Dave, the young Kentuckian, and Harry would be put up at the tavern, and, for his own reasons, Hugh elected to stay with them. With an air of white hands from the coaches, the rest went on to the house of relatives and friends.

Inside the tavern Hugh was soon surrounded by fellow students and boon companions. He pressed Dave and the boy to drink with them, but Dave laughingly declined and took the lad up to their room. Below they could hear Hugh's merriment going on, and when he came upstairs a while later his face was flushed, he was in great spirits, and was full of enthusiasm over a horse race and cock-fight that he had arranged for the afternoon. With him came a



Maidens Moved Daintily Along in Silk and Lace, High-Heeled Shoes and Clocked Stockings.

young of his own age with daredevil eyes and a suave manner, one Dane Grey, to whom Harry gave scant greeting. One patronizing look from the stranger toward the Kentucky boy and within the latter a fire of antagonism was instantly kindled. With a word after the two went out, Harry snorted his explanation:

"Tory!"

In the early afternoon coach and horsemen moved out to an "old field." Hugh was missing from the Dale party, and General Willoughby frowned when he noted his son's absence.

Then a crowd of boys gathered to run one hundred and twelve yards for a hat worth twelve shillings, and Dave nudged his young friend. A moment later Harry cried to Barbara:

"Look there!"

There was their young Indian lining up with the runners, his face calm, but an eager light in his eyes. At the word he started off almost leisurely, until the whole crowd was nearly ten yards ahead of him, and then a yell of astonishment rose from the crowd. The boy was skimming the ground on wings. Past one after another he flew, and laughing and hardly out of breath he bounded over the finish, with the first of the rest laboring with bursting lungs ten yards behind. Hugh and Dane Grey had appeared arm in arm and were moving through the crowd with great gaiety and some boisterousness, and when the boy appeared with his hat Grey shouted:

"Good for the little savage!"

Erskine wheeled furiously, but Dave caught him by the arm and led him back to Harry and Barbara, who looked so pleased that the lad's ill-humor passed at once.

Hugh and his friend had not approached them, for Hugh had seen the frown on his father's face, but Erskine saw Grey look long at Barbara, turn to question Hugh, and again he began to burn within.

The wrestlers had now stepped forth to battle for a pair of silver buckles, and the boy in turn nudged Dave, but unavailing. The wrestling was good and Dave watched it with keen interest. One huge bull-necked fellow was easily the winner, but when the silver buckles were in his hand, he boastfully challenged anybody in the crowd. Dave shouldered through the crowd and faced the victor.

"I'll try you once," he said, and a shout of approval rose.

The Dale party crowded close and my lord's coach appeared on the outskirts and stopped.

"Backholts or catch-as-catch-can?" asked the victor sneeringly.

"As you please," said Dave.

The bully rushed. Dave caught him around the neck with his left arm, his right swinging low, the bully was lifted from the ground, crushed against Dave's breast, the wind went out of him with a grunt, and Dave with a smile began swinging him to and fro as though he were putting a child to sleep. The spectators yelled their laughter and the bully roared like a bull. Then Dave reached around with his left hand, caught the bully's left wrist, pulled loose his hold, and with a leftward twist of his own body tossed his antagonist some several feet away. The bully turned once in the air and landed resoundingly on his back. He got up dazed and sullen, but breaking into a good-natured laugh, shook his head and held forth the buckles to Dave.

"You won 'em," Dave said. "They're yours. I wasn't wrestling for them. You challenged. We'll shake hands."

Then My Lord Dunmore sent for Dave and asked him where he was from.

"And do you know the Indian country on this side of the Cumberland?" asked his lordship.

"Very well."

His lordship smiled thoughtfully.

"I may have need of you."

Dave bowed:

"I am an American, my lord."

His lordship flamed, but he controlled himself.

"You are at least an open enemy," he said, and gave orders to move on.

The horse race was now on, and Colonel Dale had given Hugh permis-

sion to ride Firefly, but when he saw the lad's condition he peremptorily refused.

"And nobody else can ride him," he said, with much disappointment.

"Let me try!" cried Erskine.

"You!" Colonel Dale started to laugh, but he caught Dave's eye.

"Sparely," said Dave. The colonel hesitated.

"Very well—I will."

At once the three went to the horse, and the negro groom rolled his eyes when he learned what his purpose was.

"Dis hoss'll kill dat boy," he muttered, but the horse had already submitted his haughty head to the lad's hand and was standing quietly. Even Colonel Dale showed amazement and concern when the boy insisted that the saddle be taken off, as he wanted to ride bareback, and again Dave overcame his scruples with a word of full confidence. The boy had been riding pony races bareback, he explained, among the Indians, as long as he had been able to sit a horse. The astonishment of the crowd when they saw Colonel Dale's favorite horse enter the course with a young Indian apparently on him bareback will have to be imagined, but when they recognized the rider as the lad who had won the race, the betting through psychological perversity was stronger than ever on Firefly. Hugh even took an additional bet with his friend Grey, who was quite openly scornful.

"You bet on the horse now," he said.

"On both," said Hugh.

It was a pretty and a close race between Firefly and a white-starred bay mare, and they came down the course neck and neck like two whirlwinds. A war-whoop so Indian-like and curdling that it startled every old frontiersman who heard it came suddenly from one of the riders. Then Firefly stretched ahead inch by inch, and another triumphant savage yell heralded victory as the black horse swept over the line a length ahead. Dane Grey swore quite fearfully, for it was a bet that he could ill afford to lose. He was talking with Barbara when the boy came back to the Dales, and something he was saying made the girl color resentfully, and the lad heard her say sharply:

"He is my cousin," and she turned away from the young gallant and gave the youthful winner a glad smile.

Again Hugh and Dane Grey were missing when the party started back to the town—they were gone to bet on "Bacon's Thunderbolts" in a cock-fight. That night they still were missing when the party went to see the Virginia Comedians in a play by one Mr. Congreve—they were gaming that night—and next morning when the Kentucky lad rose, he and Dave through his window saw the two young roistersers approaching the porch of the hotel—much disheveled and all but staggering with drink.

"I don't like that young man," said Dave, "and he has a bad influence on Hugh."

That morning news came from New England that set the town a-quiver. England's answer to the Boston tea party had been the closing of Boston harbor. In the House of Burgesses, the news was met with a burst of indignation. The 1st of June was straightway set apart as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer that God would avert the calamity threatening the civil rights of America. In the middle of the afternoon my lord's coach and six white horses swung from his great yard and made for the capitol—my lord sitting erect and haughty, his lips set with the resolution to crush the spirit of the rebellion. It must have been a notable scene, for Nicholas, Bland, Lee, Harrison, Pendleton, Henry and Jefferson, and perhaps Washington, were there. And my lord was far from popular. He had hitherto girded himself with all the trappings of etiquette, had a court herald prescribe rules for the guidance of Virginians in approaching his excellency, had entertained little and, unlike his predecessors, made no effort to establish cordial relations with the people of the capital. The Burgess were to give a great ball in his honor that very night, and now he was come to dissolve them. And dissolve them he did. They bowed gravely and with no protest. Shaking with anger my lord stalked to his coach and six while they repaired to the Apollo room to prohibit the use of tea and propose a general congress of the colonies. And that ball came to pass. Haughty hosts received their haughty guest with the finest and gravest courtesy, bent low over my lady's hand, danced with her daughters, and wrung from my lord's reluctant lips the one grudging word of comment:

"Gentlemen!"

And the ladies of his family bobbed their heads sadly in confirmation, for the steel-like barrier between them was so palpable that it could have been touched that night, it seemed, by the hand.

(To be continued next week)

They Like Cincinnati!

Washington.—Senator Atlee Pomerene, of Ohio, received a petition signed by 68 disabled veterans who are undergoing treatment at the Rockhill Sanitarium, Madisonville, Cincinnati, protesting vigorously against their proposed transfer to other Government hospitals. Such a transfer, the petition alleges, would not only disturb the comfort of these men, but might result in the death of several suffering from advanced stages of tuberculosis.

WASHINGTON PACTS RATIFIED SHORTLY

JAPAN'S ACTION WILL SOON BE FOLLOWED BY APPROVAL BY EUROPEAN POWERS.

STATE DEPARTMENT PLEADED

Threat of War With Island Empire Has Vanished—Further Steps for World Peace Are Contemplated by the Administration.

By JAMES P. HORNADAY

Washington.—The State department has assurances that the Washington conference treaties are shortly to be ratified by all the nations that participated in the conference. These assurances heal some nervousness that existed here.

Charles Evans Hughes, secretary of state, who carried out President Harding's plans for the Washington conference, never doubted that Japan would ratify the treaties, but it is a fact that soon after the Japanese delegation returned home disquieting reports from Tokyo reached the State department. These reports dwelt on the influence of the military party in Japan and reflected doubt as to whether the two steps necessary to Japanese ratification—the approval of the privy council and the signature of the prince regent—would ever be taken. The change in the situation came when Admiral Baron Kato became prime minister and declared for the immediate ratification of the treaties.

According to the State department, too much significance cannot be attached to the approval of the treaties by Japan. It was the trying situation in the Far East that brought about the Washington conference. One year ago the world was looking at the United States and Japan and saying that war between these two countries within the next few years was inevitable. It is not going beyond the bounds of truth to say that influential men in public life in the United States felt that unless the so-called Japanese-United States situation could be ironed out, it would be extremely difficult for the two nations to go ahead on a peace basis.

"Minor League of Nations."

One year ago this month President Harding and Secretary Hughes set in motion the machinery that brought into life the Washington conference with its world-wide results. It should not be forgotten that Japan in ratifying the treaties cancels the treaty between Great Britain and Japan, known as the Anglo-Japanese alliance. In place of that treaty there appears the treaty between the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan, which is known as the four-power treaty under which the security of the insular possessions of each of these nations in the Pacific is guaranteed. Thus in place of an alliance between Great Britain and Japan, an alliance which in the estimation of the United States was a distinct menace to this government, there appears what some persons have preferred to call a minor league of nations.

Looking back on the work of the Washington conference the statesmen throughout the world undoubtedly realize that the great accomplishment was the establishment of cordial relations between the United States and Japan. Even the California land controversy, which some people would like to keep alive, has apparently been buried for the time being at least.

The treaties will not become operative until the European nations that are parties to them ratify, but the State department has received satisfactory assurances that ratification in Europe will not long be delayed. Great Britain has already approved in part and will finish the work in the next few weeks, according to advices received at the State department. France is also ready to go ahead with ratification and the understanding now is that reservations will probably not be applied by the French to any of the treaties. The small European nations have been waiting on the great powers.

Other Peace Steps Coming.

Time will reveal that the Washington conference was only one of several important steps which the United States will take in the international field—steps all designed to promote permanent peace throughout the world. A member of the Harding cabinet remarked the other day that it would be a fine thing if the administration should record one international step a year—one step each year in the direction of international peace. That such an outcome is in the mind of the President is pretty well understood.

Persons who are in close touch with the administration understand that when the Washington conference adjourned it was the thought not only of the President and Secretary Hughes, but of all the delegates from the other nations that were represented at the conference, that as soon as the Washington treaties were ratified, the Washington conference would be duplicated in Europe. France flew the track and as a result the plan for a conference that would attempt to do for Europe what the Washington conference did for the Far East has not been carried out, but persons who seek information from officials who possess it, have every reason to believe

that the next important international step will be taken within the next few months.

Primer on City Zoning.

The preliminary report of Herbert Hoover's advisory committee on city zoning took the form of a zoning primer. Answering the question, "Why do we need city zoning?" the committee says:

"Some one has asked, 'Does your city keep its gas range in the parlor and its piano in the kitchen?' That is what many an American city permits its household to do for it.

"We know what to think of a household in which a undisciplined daughter makes fudge in the parlor, in which her sister leaves soiled clothes soaking in the bathtub, while father throws his muddy shoes on the stairs, and little Johnny makes beautiful mud pies on the front steps.

"Yet many American cities do the same sort of thing when they allow stores to crowd in at random among private dwellings, and factories and public garages to come elbowing in among neat retail stores or well-kept apartment houses. Cities do no better when they allow office buildings so tall and bulky and so closely crowded that the lower floors not only become too dark and unsatisfactory for human use, but for that very reason fail to earn a fair cash return to the individual investors.

"It is this stupid, wasteful jumble which zoning will prevent and gradually correct. We must remember, however, that while zoning is a very important part of city planning, it should go hand in hand with planning streets and providing for parks and playgrounds and other essential features of a well-equipped city. Alone, it is no universal panacea for all municipal ills, but as part of a larger program it pays the city and the citizens a quicker return than any other form of civic improvement.

Protects Property and Health.

The committee argues that zoning protects property and health, and in this connection says:

"Suppose you have just bought some land in a neighborhood of homes and built a cozy little house. There are two vacant lots south of you. If your town is zoned, no one can put up a large apartment house on those lots, overshadowing your home, stealing your sunshine and spoiling the investment of 20 years' saving. Nor is anyone at liberty to erect a noisy, malodorous public garage to keep you awake nights or to drive you to sell out for half of what you put into your home.

"If a town is zoned, property values become more stable, mortgage companies are more ready to lend money, and more houses can be built.

"A zoning law, if enacted in time, prevents an apartment house from becoming a giant, airless hive, housing human beings like crowded bees. It provides that buildings may not be so high and so close that men and women must work in rooms never freshened by sunshine or lighted from the open sky."

To Alter Civil Service Act.

The National Civil Service Reform league has asked the congress to incorporate the following provisions in the civil service law—provisions which it says would remedy most of the weaknesses of the present law:

"Rules shall be made by the United States civil service commission for establishing standards of efficiency in the public service uniform for each class of employees; for ascertaining and recording periodically the efficiency of individual employees and of groups of employees; for service records and ratings to be used in determining the promotion, demotion or removal of employees.

"The commission may likewise provide for such efficiency tests, investigations, and examinations, periodical or otherwise, as may promote the good of the service and for the suspension, demotion or removal from the service of any employee who fails to pass satisfactorily such tests, investigations and examinations or who fails to reach the standard of efficiency provided by the commission.

"Employees may also be suspended, demoted or removed for any cause which will promote the efficiency of the service upon written specifications filed by the appointing authority, head of department or any citizen, with a board of hearings and adjustments appointed by the civil service commission; such board shall give notice of such specification to the person whose removal is sought who shall have the opportunity to be heard, and the hearings, investigation and determination of said board shall be made within thirty days after the filing of such specifications, and the findings and decisions of such board, when approved by the commission, shall be final unless overruled by the President, and shall not be subject to revision by any court."

"If this power is given to the civil service commission in addition to the present right of the appointing power to remove absolutely any subordinate after giving reasons and notice, there will not be left any ground whatever for the claim so often made that the civil service system prevents or obstructs the discharge of the inefficient," said William Dudley Foulke of Richmond, Ind., acting president of the league. "On the contrary it will provide for such discharges far more effectively than if they were left solely in the hands of the appointing authority. The idea of reverting to the monstrous abuses of the spoils system in order to remove the inefficient is thus deprived of the very smallest ground of support."

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Local Page

News of Berea and Vicinity,
Gathered from a Variety
of Sources.

John Welch, who is spending his summer at Winona Lake was in Berea on business last week.

Miss Alice Golden is visiting her sister, Miss Anita Golden, who is attending summer school in Berea.

Mr. and Mrs. John Daugherty have moved into their new home on J. K. street.

Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson on Boone street has not been very well for the last few weeks.

Dr. B. F. Robinson was called home from Rochester, Minn., where he was spending his vacation.

Miss Thelma Jackson is able to be out again after an operation at the Robinson Hospital.

Miss Eunice Hensley is visiting relatives in Onedia, Ky.

Mrs. J. H. Highland, of Lancaster, visited home folks over Sunday.

Mrs. Troy Rich, of Richmond, is visiting Mrs. B. D. Galloway.

Mrs. Mollye Parks left Saturday for Louisville, where she will enter nurses' training at the Norton Infirmary.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Doane, of Hamilton, O., was visiting Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Lewis.

J. H. Jackson's mother, who is visiting him, was stricken with paralysis last Saturday while sitting on the porch, and is very ill at this writing.

The Christian church at the Glades had its annual memorial Sunday.

C. D. Smith and family have moved to their home on Jefferson street.

Mrs. R. L. Brown entertained Sunday Mr. and Mrs. A. J. McGuire, of Slate Lick, Mr. and Mrs. John Lawson and daughters, Agnes and Rozella.

Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Baker and little daughter, Velma Frances, spent the week-end with Mrs. Charlie Baker near Silver Creek.

James G. Baker, of Brassfield, has accepted a position at Ravenna.

S. S. Neale, of Scott county, Virginia, visited his sister, Mrs. T. B. Stephenson, on Center street, this week.

A. L. Walden, of Appalachia, Va., is spending a pleasant visit with his brother, Attorney W. B. Walden, and family.

Fred J. Bauer, of Louisville, was in Berea on business last week.

L. McAfee, of Tiffin, O., was in Berea the first of this week on business.

Walter Engle and family have returned home from a ten days vacation in Ohio.

Mrs. E. L. Robinson visited her daughter, Mrs. Dunn, of near Richmond last week.

John Muncy and family have moved into their beautiful new home on Jackson street.

Dean Clark was in Lexington on business Tuesday.

Mrs. B. F. Robinson has purchased a new model Dodge touring car.

Mrs. Bradshaw and two daughters, of Lancaster, are visiting Mrs. L. R. Hart.

Miss Jaunetta Dunn, of Lancaster, is visiting Miss Elizabeth Ogg this week.

Addis Kinnard, of Walnut Meadow, accidentally shot himself and is at the Robinson Hospital for recovery.

The many friends of R. H. Crooke, of near Speedwell, will be sorry to hear of his death, which was caused by cancer of the stomach.

Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, of Erwin, Tenn., are visiting Mrs. Philip's sister, Mrs. R. G. Allen.

Rev. John Cunningham has returned home from Garrard, where he has been conducting a revival.

Miss Daisy McKee, of Paris, is visiting Mrs. Bell this week.

Warren Taylor, of Corbin, was in Berea on business Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Mulligan returned to Cincinnati, after a two weeks visit with Mrs. Mulligan's mother, Mrs. Kenney.

Eva B. McDaniel, Vocational 1915, teacher in Casper, Wyoming, is in Berea, at Boone Tavern, visiting her sister who is here in school.

Misses Flora Cotrell and Willie Mae and Ruth Marchbanks were visiting Mattie Lewis Saturday.

S. C. Lewis and Mr. Hatfield and Harry Spink made a flying trip to Irvine this week.

Prof. S. C. Mason, Professor of Agriculture in Berea, 1897-1906, has just returned from an extended trip to Egypt in the interests of the fig and date industry in the United States, and is visiting his many friends in Berea, where Mrs. Mason has been making her home during his absence.

Barilar Sebastian and wife, of Paint Lick, spent Saturday with Mr. and Mrs. Wood, of Jackson street.

Luther Brown, an old Berea student, now in Y. M. C. A. work in Black Diamond, Perry county, Ky., where he has been prominent in the organization of a Community Church on the plan of the Berea Union Church, was a recent welcome visitor in town.

Mrs. Hinton H. Hunter, who has been visiting her parents, Professor and Mrs. J. C. Bowman, left Friday for her home in Bristol, Colo. Mrs. Hunter will be remembered as a graduate of the College in the Class of 1918.

H. E. Taylor returned Monday from Cleveland, O., where he had been with Mrs. Taylor for some time. Mrs. Taylor's many friends will be glad to learn that she is improving as rapidly as could have been expected, and it is hoped that she will be able to come home soon.

Robert Spence, who took sick suddenly Thursday night while at Broadhead conducting the Junior Club Camp, and was brought home Friday morning, is much improved and hopes to be out again soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Grant and son and daughter were entertained to dinner Sunday with a number of friends and relatives at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Huff, of Clay Lick.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Harrison and baby spent Saturday night and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. James Ogg at Slate Lick.

A fine boy came, Friday, July 14, to the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Dean. He has been christened Russell Davis.

At the opening of court at McKee, August 28, there will be a service in commemoration of the lamented Judge Johnson, Mr. Bond, of Berea, being one of the speakers.

Mr. Porter and children, Annabel and Edward, returned Monday from a week's stay in the western part of the state. The visit included a call on Rev. English, at Hardinburg, and Mr. Porter's brother, R. B. Porter, Caneyville. He also attended the meeting of pharmacists at Hopkinsville.

Dean and Mrs. Clark and Mr. and Mrs. Fleming Griffith and his mother are spending a couple of days in Lexington.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Marchbanks and Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Reynolds, of Mance, were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Lewis last Sunday.

T. M. Sheats made a business trip to Cincinnati Saturday and returned in a Nash six roadster.

WEST END AND VICINITY

Mrs. Binam Pitts entertained the members of her Sunday-school class last Wednesday evening. They were as follows: Misses Ethel Parsons, Mona Anderson, Winnie Hackett, Lenora and Lucille Bales, Rica King, Ella Mae Powell, Studie Hibbard and Attie Witt.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Bullen, of Wildie, were here the first of the week to consult Dr. Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cornelison from Richmond visited Mrs. Nash Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Anglin and Mrs. Greene Fowler were in Johnetta last week.

Another room is being built and other improvements are being made on the West Union schoolhouse.

Edd Fowler underwent an operation at the College Hospital last week, but is rapidly improving at his home.

Mr. and Mrs. Loge Towery spent the week-end in Wildie.

Mr. and Mrs. Shelby Winkler were in Dreyfus Sunday to see Thomas Winkler, who is suffering with tetanus.

Mrs. Mattie Johnson was taken suddenly ill last week at the home of her son, J. H. Jackson. Dr. Owsley from London was called to attend her.

Rev. Anderson, who has been holding a revival at Conway, stopped over for a visit with W. T. Lutes on his way home to Conkling.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Muncy and Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Davis motored to Winchester Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Simon Muncy, of Irvine, were Berea visitors the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Bingham, of Richmond, and Mr. and Mrs. Bennett Fowler, of Irvine, motored over Sunday for a visit with Mrs. John Fowler.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cochran, of Richmond, visited her father, Tom Baker, Sunday.

Harl Tate and Miss Craig, who are in summer school, spent Sunday with the Kilbournes.

J. E. Parsons took his Sunday-school class, "The Volunteers," on a camping trip over Sunday to Robe's mountain.

Miss Beulah Parsons is spending her vacation with her aunt, Mrs. Kilbourne.

KIWANIS

There will be a meeting of those interested in the organization of Kiwanis Club, in Dr. Best's office in the Robinson Clinic on Main street, Monday evening at 6:30.

COLORED COLUMN

George Blythe visited the Baptist Sunday-school Sunday, July 16. A large number attended, and a good collection was taken up.

A large number of Berea folks attended the rally at Kirksville Sunday.

A supper was given at the Baptist church Saturday night for the benefit of the Sunday-school convention.

Meeting will be held at the colored Baptist church Sunday, also ordination of deacons. Everybody invited.

Mr. and Mrs. Elsie Williams, of Detroit, Mich., and Mr. and Mrs. James A. White, of Richmond, Ky., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Reynolds, Sunday.

Mrs. Dovie Diggs attended the convention at Nicholasville last week in Berea on business last week.

Mrs. Mattie Rice made a trip to Lexington last week to see her daughter, Gustava Rice, who was very ill.

Miss Sallie Burnam, of Richmond, has been in Berea several weeks visiting relatives and friends.

The Sunday-school convention will be held at Farristown the first week in August.

Mrs. Effie Mae Farris spent the week with her mother, Mrs. Louis Ballard.

Mrs. Jane Gentry and Mrs. Roscoe Jacobs and son, of Hartwell, O., spent two days with Mr. and Mrs. George Reynolds this week.

Classified Advertisements

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—Three in family. Good permanent position. Apply care of Citizen." n5

WANTED—A middle-aged woman to assist in the care of an invalid. Telephone or write Mrs. E. E. Wyatt, Phone 150-3, Berea, Ky.

THREE FURNISHED BEDROOMS for roomers only. Mrs. Mollye Parks, Chestnut street, near post-office.

TWO OR THREE FURNISHED ROOMS for light housekeeping. Apply Mrs. Mollye Parks, Chestnut street, near Postoffice.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms for rent. Call on Mrs. Laura Jones, Berea, Ky.

CUT FLOWERS FOR SALE—Fine gladioli at 20 cents per dozen. D. J. Lewis, Prospect street. 3

FOR SALE—Nice cottage, good garden, barn and barn lot; ideal situation; liberal terms after first payment. Call on Mrs. Laura Jones for particulars, phone 164, Berea, Ky.

MULE FOR SALE

Small, lively, willing-working mule, nine years old, perfectly sound. For sale at very low price. Beatty Pigg, Scaffold Cane. n4

HEMSTITCHING AND PICOTING Attachment, works on any sewing machine, easily adjusted. Price \$2.50 with full instructions. Oriental Novelty Co., Box 11, Corpus Christi, Texas. p9

NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of the late David Garrett are hereby notified that such claims must be presented to me, the administrator of said estate, on or before August 16, 1922.

MRS. P. J. GARRETT, Admx. p6

NOTICE

All persons indebted to me are asked to call and settle such indebtedness before August 9. Debts not settled by August 9 will be placed in hands of a lawyer for collection.

Mrs. P. J. Garrett

EVERY PARENT

Every parent would be interested in the display of books for children on exhibit in Lincoln Hall, just left of the entrance, this week. There are the story books you want your children to read, and some books that are of a new kind.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Any person having claims against the estate of Hannah Shockley are hereby notified to present same to us, the administrators of said estate, verified as by law requirement, on or before August 15, 1922, or same will be forfeited. Given under our hands this, the 12th day of July, 1922.

S. M. Robinson and S. O. Shockley, Administrators n6

Business Men Need

As an up-to-date business man you need the service and co-operation of an up-to-date bank—a bank that places safety and efficient co-operation with customers ahead of other considerations.

This institution renders service of this character and, as a member of the FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM, our facilities and our knowledge of present day conditions are always up-to-date in every particular.

We cordially invite your checking account and pay 4% interest on your surplus funds deposited in our Savings Department.

Berea National Bank

J. L. GAY, Cashier

BEREA

KENTUCKY

Berea Fair

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday
AUGUST 2-3-4

The Program Committee has arranged a list of premiums that will assure the biggest showing of Live Stock, Agricultural Products, Household and Culinary Arts ever exhibited in Madison County.

The Concessions Committee has arranged for all sorts of clean, wholesome, fun-making amusements.

Come! Bring wife, grandma, grandpa, and the children, and tell everybody.

Three big days--Wed., Thur., Fri.
AUGUST 2-3-4

Berea Fair Association**CANFIELD BUS LINE**

Lv. Berea	Lv. Richmond	Sunday
7:15 a. m.	8:00 a. m.	Leave Berea 8:15 a. m.
11:00 a. m.	1:30 p. m.	Leave Richmond 8:00 p. m.
3:30 p. m.	8:00 p. m.	

Sunday connections for Boonesboro take No. 36 for Richmond, Boonesboro bus waiting.

John F. Dean J. W. Herndon
DEAN & HERNDON

Dealers in Real Estate Berea, Ky.

We are still in the Real Estate business with some of the best bargains we have ever offered in farms and town lots. Among these are some small farms just outside of the city limits. One, a farm of about 3 acres, nice 5-room bungalow built on brick pillars, weather boarded and painted, right on the Dixie Highway, with the College water in the house; a good kitchen sink; small barn and chicken house sufficient for 100 hens. Price \$3,000 with liberal terms. Adjoining this is farm land that can be bought or rented.

We have other lands that are improved. There have been more lot sales in Berea in the last month than were ever made here in the same length of time, and we expect to see more houses in course of construction within the next 30 days than were ever being built in Berea at once.

We are looking for a rush of buyers in August and September. Why not come before then and make your selection. We are in a position to give you easy terms if you want to buy a home in Berea. Come and see us. All we ask is an appointment to show you.

We also have some good bluegrass farms from 100 to 500 acres. Don't write but come and see us and let us show you what we have.

Respectfully,
Dean & Herndon

Offended Vanity.
Offended vanity is the great offender in social life.—A. Helms.

W. F. KIDD

Dealer in
REAL ESTATE

Berea

Kentucky

Robinson Hospital

Berea, Ky.

Rates for private room
with board and care

\$1.50 to \$3.57 per day
\$10.50 to \$25.00 per week

NOTICE

To the People of Madison County and to Whomsoever It May Concern: I, the Rev. H. P. Chappell, of Welchburg, Ky., will be at the service of the public, to write orders for the Famous Stark Trees, Fruits that Bear; 20th Century Fruits; largest nurseries in the world, oldest in America, Stark Bros., Louisiana, Mo. Please drop me card or write me your wants, at Berea, Ky. I will be in this and adjoining counties for fall and spring deliveries, 1922, and spring, 1923.

We also handle ornamentals, shades and shrubs for landscaping. Sketches made free.

Yours very respectfully,

H. P. Chappell

THE CITIZEN

A non-partisan family newspaper published every Thursday by
BEREA PUBLISHING CO. (Incorporated)

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Editor JAMES M. KENNEDY, Managing Editor

Entered at the postoffice at Berea, Ky., as second class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One year, \$1.50; six months, 85 cents; three months, 50 cents. Payable in advance.

Foreign Advertising Representative, The American Press Association.

Opinions on the Railroad Strike

The editor has had occasion to visit the industrial centers of eastern Kentucky within the last three weeks. A casual observer can gather much side-line information by remaining silent and listening to heated discussions that take place among interested citizens.

The news has just reached a certain point that the Maintenance of Way men have acceded to the demands of the labor board, and submitted to a cut in wages of forty cents a day. The men are full of excitement, and one very tired looking, stoop-shouldered father, who has spent fifteen years tamping ties on the railroad, remarks, "Well, it's nothin' less than a complete surrender. That cuts my wages from \$2.53 a day to \$2.13. I could just barely make a livin' as it was, and now none of my family dassent get sick. I have eight children to support; meat and bread, rent, and a few cheap clothes will have to be their lot. Ain't many pleasures to be had on \$2.13 a day for a family of ten."

A more bold and aggressive section-hand spoke up: "They have just sold out. What we need is an organization that's got men with backbones and guts. The poorest paid men on the whole railroad works take their cut first because they are not able to demand their rights. It would not be so bad to cut our wages if they would cut the price of commodities, and lower the freight rates in the same ratio. This railroad gets \$50 for every carload of coal they haul out of this county."

Two days later we were sitting in front of a little hotel, where a group of newly-rich oil operators were boarding. They were discussing the strike with deliberate freedom. One man spoke up, "Well, they had better learn to do an honest day's work before they call a strike. We have got to get back to normal living. The whole laboring world has been living too high, and hard times will remain so long as extravagance remains. I am not against the union, but the union is going beyond its bounds. Labor has a perfect right to organize, but it has no right to tell me whom I shall hire to work for me. I have got drillers who will do more work in one day than the average railroad section man will do in six; \$2.13 a day is enough for the average section hand because that is the lowest grade labor; any kind of 'nigger' or 'Hunk' can do that work. It is not the laboring men that are causing all this trouble—it is their Bolshevik leaders. Work is what we need—men who are willing to work for what they get, and not want pay without giving something in return."

The men yawned, threw the stubs of their cigars away, and slowly marched upstairs to bed. We asked the proprietor of that hotel, who sat thru the discussion, to tell us about the man's business. He said the man who did most of the talking had bought an oil lease for \$3,000, and after striking two wells had been offered \$100,000 for it. Until he entered this field he was a poor man working for a salary. We asked the proprietor if the oil operator considered that he had earned the \$97,000, that would have come to him without working had he accepted that offer.

The solution of the strike question is not to be found in the opinions of the capitalists nor of the laborers. There is a great public that is concerned in all matters of public utility, and it is the buffer position the general public holds between capital and labor that makes it possible for the future in the industrial world to continue. Unbridled organized labor is a menace to our prosperity. Tyrannical capital is a menace to democracy. Organized government that carefully weighs and considers both the interests of labor and capital, and has power to do its will, is the only safeguard for our people.

"No More War"

The Women's Peace Union, with representation in practically all of the leading countries, is heading a movement for a world-wide "No More War" demonstration on July 29 and 30. While the Women's Peace Union is more active than any other organization, the idea has wide recognition and support, and there is no question now but that many groups and institutions will unite on those days to denounce war.

This is not the first demonstration of its kind. Last year several hundred cities in Europe and America put on peace parades, in which thousands of people participated, displaying flags and pennants condemning the evils of war.

We are not ready yet to go the full length and breadth announced by the "Women's Peace Union," but we believe that it is high time that the masses who have borne the burdens of war were presenting some united front for peace.

This question will be discussed further in next week's issue of The Citizen.

Law and Fairness

Two weeks ago The Citizen published a brief editorial commending the town officials and particularly the police court for the way it handled certain cases of law-breaking, which came before it on Saturday, July 1. The editorial provoked considerable comment on the part of a number of people who appeared to feel not entirely sure that the actions of the court had been fully complied with. To satisfy ourselves and the people, we asked the police judge for an explanation of the disposition of fines that were assessed in the court on July 1, and whether or not the peace bond imposed by the same court had been made. The police judge informed us that up to that time (Wednesday, July 5) no fines had been collected and only one replevy bond had been effected. The judge held the peace bond, which, according to his opinion, had been properly made out, but according to the opinion of two lawyers, one of them with more than 35 years experience in the courts, the peace bond was improperly executed because it was not signed by the offender.

A few days later the judge issued a capias for one of the offenders, who was placed in jail until an appeal was made and a supersedeas was served, which released him to await trial in the circuit court.

These are the facts in the case borne out by our interview with the police judge.

We believe that the court acted in accordance with what he thought to be his duty. This belief is justified by the fact that the judge, when he discovered his error, took immediate steps to see that the decrees of the juries were complied with. We do not wish to condone laxity on the part of officials, but we feel it our duty to treat with fairness any official who makes an honest mistake.

We have heard no complaint against the way the town marshal has handled his job. So far as we know he has always been at the post of duty, and the order in this town during the last six months is evidence of that fact.

THE SPIRIT OF MUSIC

He sings for the wind-fleet messengers

That course with the rising sun,
And he sings for the silver light-beams

That glow when the day is done;
And along the crest of the golden west

In manifold endeavor
You may hear his voice while the stars rejoice

As the worlds sweep on forever.

He sings by day on the mountain peaks

Where the wind-swept boulders lie,

And he sings by night on the boundless deep

While the silent ships go by.

O'er land and sea there's a melody

That flows in golden numbers,

And its tones are hurled to a listening world,

For the spirit never slumbers.

He sings by the evening fireside

Where happy children play,

And he sings o'er fields and meadows

Where the toilers work by day;

And deep in the soul while seasons roll

O'er human hearts repining,

He sheds a beam of resplendent gleam

Which keeps the life-lights shining.

He sings in the death-bed shadows

Where hearts are full of woe,

And he sings for feeble grandsires

Who dream of the long ago;

And every birth on this grand old earth

Where a young life is unfolding

Is the signal sweet for his flying feet

And the harp which Love comes holding.

He sings for the ear of nations,

For the faithful and the brave,

And he sings for heaven-born freedom

Which patriots die to save;

And when at last as the years go past

And the world finds liberty,

He'll sing his song while the nations throng

In one grand harmony.

Berea, Ky. John F. Smith

MRS. NANNIE JOHNSON

The funeral services of Mrs. Nannie Johnson were conducted Tuesday afternoon at the home of her sister, Mrs. J. H. Jackson, after which the remains were taken to Richmond for burial.

Mrs. Johnson lived most of the past year with Mrs. Jackson and made many friends and acquaintances here who sympathize with the family in their loss.

Last spring Mrs. Johnson went to the home of her son at Leroy, Ill., and remained there until her death last Sunday.

MADISON COUNTY COURT ORDER

Whereas the State Board of Health has called attention to the fact that there is a widespread epidemic of "Rabies" in dogs in this State, and from counties in almost every section, men, women and children have been bitten and now over two hundred people are being treated for "rabies" in this State, and much livestock has been similarly infected and destroyed;

Therefore, for the purpose of checking the spread of this dreadful disease and reducing the danger therefrom,

Be it ordained that all dogs in Madison county be muzzled or chained for the next sixty days, and that all executive officers of this county destroy all stray dogs, as painlessly as possible, found running at large unmuzzled.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be given each of the county papers.

I earnestly solicit the cooperation of the press and the citizens of this county in curbing this epidemic.

Given under my hand this July 15, 1922.

J. D. GOODLOE,
County Judge

GLADES CHURCH

The home-coming at the Glades church last Sunday was attended by a large crowd and dinner was spread on the ground. The revival, which started on Saturday night, is still in progress, and Rev. Mr. Tinsley is an able speaker, and those who have not heard him should do so.

WORLD NEWS

(Continued from Page One)

Wirth, does not seem disposed to shoulder the responsibility of admitting Socialist members of the radical kind and wishes President Ebert to handle the matter. Other countries are being sounded to see what they would do in case the Reichstag should be dissolved, as may be necessary.

PAYING FOR THE FUN

Everybody wants the Fourth of July picnic repeated next year. It will be twice as big and twice as good next year if we all get behind it like we did this year. The expenses were as follows:

Band	\$36.00
Printing	15.45
Mimeographing	3.00
Posting bills65
Total	\$55.10

It was expected that the refreshment booth would pay all expenses, but on account of the unfavorable day nothing was realized on it. Word has been sent around to the neighbors that the committee would appreciate assistance in paying off the bills and the responses, as was to be expected, are coming in at a lively rate. One contributor wrote, "I am willing to pay twice as much to make it twice as big next year." Contributions will be published as received. Those already in are as follows:

George Dick	\$3.00
Charles Morgan	1.00
James Burgess	1.00
Thos. J. Osborne	1.00
A. F. Scruggs	2.00
Cloyd N. McAllister	1.00
Alson Baker	2.00
Boone Tavern Garage	2.00
Edward L. Roberts	1.00
N. C. Hirschy	1.00
C. D. Smith	2.00
J. W. Stephens	2.00
B. F. Robinson	2.00

Total to date \$21.00

If it should happen that more than enough is received to pay off the bills the balance will be placed in the Community Council treasury to begin on for the next picnic.

THE UNION CHURCH

The regular Thursday night prayer meeting will be held as usual. T. J. Osborne will be the leader.

Dr. A. G. Weidler will preach on Sunday, both morning and night. The morning topic will be "The Sin of War," and the night topic, "The Fellowship Movement in the Churches."

It is expected that Dr. A. E. Thomson will occupy the pulpit on July 30th, one week from Sunday.

A cordial invitation is extended to attend these services.

THREE RICHMOND BOYS GET IN TROUBLE

Thurman Teater, Lorain Adams, and Tom Roberts left Richmond Wednesday afternoon, they say, in search of liquor, took in Red Lick and Big Hill and came to Berea Thursday morning drunk, and were arrested by Chief of Police Powell and placed in jail and later taken before D. H. Smith, justice of peace, and fined \$10.00 and costs, which they paid.

BASEBALL

Johnson Park, July 15.—The Blue Lick Hustlers received their worst beating of the season at the hands of the Paint Lick team. All the local boys seemed to be off in batting, excepting Kinnard, who got two clean hits out of four trips to the plate. Williams, who was selected by manager Harris to start the fray, was knocked from the rubber in the third. Bowman went in the fourth, holding Paint Lick to a small margin of hits and runs for the rest of the game. Beasley for the visitors seemed to have our boys going pretty well as the following score will tell.

Score by innings:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Paint Lick	1 1 2 1 0 0 1 0 0 6
Hustlers	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1

Struck out by Beasley 7, by Bowman 7. Hits off Beasley 5, off Williams 5, Bowman 5. Umpires, Ritter and Lewis. Time 1:58. Attendance 200.

Johnson Park, July 16.—The locals defeated Livingston in by far the best game played at Johnson Park this season. The game was hotly contested all the way thru. Drew, who did the slab work for Livingston, was touched for hits at opportune times. But at that he is the best pitcher who has been on the local field this season. Calico, the new pitcher signed by the Hustlers, while not a strikeout king, seemed to hard to get anywhere. Combs' fine fielding did much toward winning the game. A fluke home run on a lost ball in the ninth came very near losing the game. The score stood 6 to 5 in favor of the visitors in the last half of the ninth. Hustlers managed to get a run in to second with two down. Welch came thru with a clean hit scoring the winning run.

Score by innings:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Livingston	1 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 2 6
Hustlers	1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 2 7

Struck out by Drew 9, Calico 10; hits off Drew 9, off Calico 10. Umpires, Duerson and Jackson. Time, 2:05. Attendance 300.

Twenty Nine New Customers

REDS

M. B. Flanery, Captain—5885 points—14 Customers

BLUES

C. B. Arnett, Captain—5857 points—15 Customers
Standing of the contestants at the close of two weeks.

One new customer with \$50.00 counts 100 points, one point for each additional dollar in opening deposit.

Line up and help your friends.
Both interest accounts and checking accounts solicited

We pay 4% on time deposits and saving accounts

Berea Bank & Trust Co.

Capital, Surplus and Profits, \$100,000.00

J. W. Stephens, President

John F. Dean, Cashier

MAIN STREET

BEREA, KY.

Three Houses for Sale

I have three modern five-room bungalows in Berea, with old fashioned fireplace, two large closets, front and back porches and pantry, which I am anxious to sell. Call on address

D. S. HENRY

Paris - - - - - Kentucky

Or W. F. BROWN, Berea, Kentucky
on the ground, who will show you.

FOR SALE

We have for sale a two-story building, store-room on first floor with five good living rooms above, equipped with light, water, and toilet. This is one of the best locations in Berea for business. If you are looking for a business place with living-rooms in connection we have now in our hands for sale the best business corner in Berea.

Call on or write

DEAN & HERNDON

Berea

Kentucky

Do Not Wait

Lumber is advancing, and our advice is, if you plan to build this year, now is the time to begin.

There are several nice building lots in good locations, in and out of the city limits.

We are at your service and will be pleased to help you plan.

See our stock and get our prices

Stephens & Muncy

Railroad Street

Berea, Ky.

MAN COMMITS SUICIDE IN JESSAMINE

Nicholasville, Ky., July 17.—Benjamin Franklin Arnold, aged 68 years, was found dead in a pond on the farm of his brother, Logan B. Arnold. When the body was examined it was found his throat was cut, and rocks were found in the trousers pockets.

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

RYE IN KENTUCKY General Considerations

As a crop for Kentucky rye may be used to advantage in many sections. It can be used as a winter cover crop, a winter grazing crop, or as a seed crop. The straw is also valuable for several purposes. Rye is adapted to larger areas than wheat, being better suited to sandy soils. It stands cold weather better than oats. The grain of rye can usually be sold at the larger markets, but unless the grower produces a carload, or rye is produced in community sufficient for carload shipments, it usually cannot be sent to these markets with profit. Rye grain can be used for stock feeding, but it is not very satisfactory for this purpose except as a feed for hogs.

The machinery used for oats, barley, or wheat is suitable for handling rye, but if these crops also are not grown the proper machinery will have to be provided either by the grower or by some one in the community. A few persons in each community may find it profitable to grow rye with the object of supplying seed to their neighbors, should the general sowing of rye the following year appear probable.

Rye Grain As a Feed

As a feed for hogs, rye grain fed in combination with skimmed milk has about the same value as barley grain so fed. Neither is as good for fattening as corn, but the quality of pork produced is better. Rye shorts is not a satisfactory hog feed. Rye may be fed to work horses, from 2 to 4 pounds daily in addition to other grain. Ground rye or rye bran may be fed to milk cows, not more than 3 pounds being used daily.

Soils Adapted to Rye

Rye can be grown on almost any of the well-drained soils of Kentucky. It is better adapted to the lighter loams and sandy soils than to the heavier clay soils. It is much better adapted to the sandy and poorer soils than is wheat. It will also endure a greater amount of acidity in the soil than will wheat, oats, or barley. Because of these characteristics rye may often be grown in the sandy soils of the coastal plains and in poor soils where other cereals would not succeed. The growing of rye should not be attempted on lands subject to overflow or on which water stands after rains.

Fertilizers For Rye

Altho, as already stated, rye may grow on poor soils, large yields of forage or grain can be expected only on soil that is naturally rich or well fertilized. Stable manure is the best fertilizer for general use with rye. When commercial fertilizers only are available, acid phosphate at the minimum rate of 200 to 300 pounds per acre is generally advisable, this to be applied when the crop is sown. Cottonseed meal may also be used to supply nitrogen, this being applied two or three weeks before seeding or at the time of seeding, but not in

contact with the seed. Nitrate of soda may often be used to good advantage. On the poorer soils 25 pounds may be applied at seeding time and 50 to 75 pounds applied as a top-dressing after growth starts in spring. On richer soils the spring application is generally sufficient. On soils that are naturally rich or that have been fertilized for preceding crops, fertilizers for the rye crop may not be necessary.

Preparation of Seed Bed

While rye generally does better than any other cereal on a poorly prepared seed bed, this is not sufficient reason for neglecting the proper preparation of the soil. The extra expense incurred in preparing a good seed bed will be more than repaid by the additional yield obtained. If rye is to follow an uncultivated crop, the land should be plowed 5 to 7 inches deep at least four weeks before seeding, or earlier if practicable. Immediately after plowing, the land should be gone over with a harrow or other implement suitable for breaking clods and reducing the topsoil to a fine mellow condition. After this it should be so handled as to prevent the growth of weeds and to provide a seed bed firm and compact beneath but loose and mellow in the upper 2 or 3 inches. The exact method for securing these results must be varied for individual conditions. When rye is to follow a cultivated crop that has been removed, the land may be plowed 3 or 4 inches deep and harrowed if there are many weeds present, or it may be disked and harrowed, as conditions seem to demand; but the aim should always be to secure a seed bed such as that described above. Cowpea stubble can usually be prepared for rye by disking and harrowing. Rye may be sown broadcast in standing crops without previous soil preparation, but it should be covered after sowing. A broad sweep, double shovel, or cultivator is a suitable implement for covering, passing once between each two rows. Corn is not injured by this treatment.

Time and Method of Seeding

The time of seeding rye depends upon the use to be made of the crop. If it is intended as a cover crop to prevent the washing of the soil and the leaching out of plant food or if intended for grazing purposes, it should be sown between September 15 and October 15. When intended for seed purposes rye should be sown the first half of November. It may even be sown as late as January, but with poorer chance of success. Rye can be sown with success later on fertile land in a good seed bed than it can on poor land in a poor seed bed.

When sown in a standing crop, such as corn, rye should be sown broadcast and covered with a plow, sweep, or cultivator, as previously described. It is better to sow rye in drills 6 to 8 inches apart with a regular grain drill. Less seed is then required, it saves labor, and a more

even and uniform stand is secured. Many farmers do not have drills, and hence must depend on sowing broadcast. When a drill is not available, rye may be sown broadcast by hand or with a broadcast seeder and covered by harrowing. The one sowing the seed may save labor and can sow more evenly and rapidly by standing or sitting on the rear of a wagon as it is drawn slowly back and forth across the field. Some farmers sow the grain from horseback. This plan is especially good when sowing in corn rows. Rye may be sown by hand or with a planter in rows 18 to 24 inches apart.

Rye as a Cover and Grazing Crop

Rye alone or with hairy vetch or crimson clover is frequently sown in Kentucky with good results as a cover or grazing crop. The crop should be sown early to allow a good growth before plowing, and a variety making a large early growth, such as Abuzzes, should be used. Better results are secured by sowing rye with vetch or clover than by sowing it alone.

Rate of Seeding

When sown early on good land in a well-prepared seed bed with a drill, 3 or 4 pecks per acre is a sufficient quantity of seed; on poorer lands and for later sowings, 4 to 5 pecks are required. The Abuzzes variety will give excellent results from seedings of 2 pecks and 3 pecks per acre, respectively, for the two conditions mentioned above. When sown broadcast and when sown for pasturage, at least 1 peck more per acre than the quantities stated should be sown. Under the poorest conditions 6 or 8 pecks are required.

CLUB CAMP

The Junior Agricultural Club Camp at Brodhead last week was a great success. It marked a high step in camp life. There were 71 club members, 5 club leaders, 1 home demonstration leader, 4 county agents, and 5 instructors in attendance. Each day was a new day because it brought so many new ideas and so much inspiration. Each day was started with a leap as the whistle blew. Boys and girls alike dressed quickly and within ten minutes were on the field ready to take their morning exercise, and these young lives, each with yearning soul, lined up in front of the drill master for the morning activities and answered his question, "How are you feeling this morning?" "Fine and dandy, why shouldn't I?" This was enough to move adults to real thinking of the value of training for their boys and girls for daily life and "Brightening the Corner Where They Are."

Mr. and Mrs. Ballard always had a good warm meal to serve when the hour came to fill the stomachs. Mr. Harris, a farmer, thought so much of the camp and its progress that he furnished a load of apples for the boys and girls to eat as sauce.

The business men of Brodhead deserve recognition for their hospitality and cooperation. Dr. Gravely spent one forenoon in giving instructions to the boys and girls along the line of health. The ice cream furnished by the business men was enjoyed by the campers to the fullest.

The songs, yells, games, campfires and stunts were of the very best. Each evening's program was attended by citizens of the community, who showed their interest in the activities

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School 'Lesson'

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR JULY 23

DANIEL IN THE DEN OF LIONS

LESSON TEXT—Daniel 6:1-28.
GOLDEN TEXT—Who through faith subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, stopped the mouths of lions.—Heb. 11:33.
REFERENCE MATERIAL—Jer. 38, Chap. 3; Acts 12:1-19; 23:12-35; Heb. 11:32-40.
PRIMARY TOPIC—God Takes Care of Daniel.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Daniel in the Den of Lions.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Daniel's Heroic Faith.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Trials and Triumphs of Faith.

I. Daniel the Prime Minister of the Medo-Persian Empire (vv. 1-3).

Sterling worth brought him to the front and kept him there. The new king was keen to discern his worth and to give it recognition.

II. An Occasion Sought Against Daniel (vv. 4-9).

11. The reason for (v. 4). No doubt that which prompted this effort was their envy and jealousy. The presence of envy always shows inferiority. It is hard for the human heart to forgive those who excel.

2. Failure of (v. 4). Daniel's official record was blameless. They could not even find an error. Envy is still in the world. Those who excel in any line are sure to suffer in some way from their excellencies.

3. The wicked plot (vv. 5-9). They trumped up a charge on the ground of his foreign religion. They were not careful about their method, just so their end was attained. When surrounded by such hatred only the fear of God can save. Everyone needs that help daily. In spite of Daniel's loyalty the decree was signed by the king which would put him into the den of lions.

III. Daniel's Noble Confession (vv. 10-13).

Though Daniel knew that the wicked decree was signed he knelt before God as usual. Note the silence of heroism. Weak men bluster; strong men have little to say.

1. He continued his usual habit (v. 10). Regular habitual prayer is essential to right life. Habit has an important bearing upon life and especially upon our religious life. He knew that the civil law had absolutely nothing to do with his religion. God's law is first. When the laws of earth conflict with God's laws there is but one thing to do. Laws forbidding to read the Bible, to pray, or to meet to worship God, have no authority over men.

2. Daniel reported to the king (vv. 11-13). These wicked men watched to find out as to whether Daniel would pray before his God, and when they found that he continued his worship of the true God they went to the king and reported that Daniel disregarded his decree.

IV. The Foolish Decree Executed (vv. 14-17).

of the camp by their presence and comments.

The illness of the County Agent on the last night Thursday broke the jolly spirit and rejoicing attitude, but the program was finished except the camp-fire, which was fired next day.

A full report of this camp will be given in this paper at a later date. You certainly want to know who the Star and Medal campers are. Watch for the report and read it.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by the Home Economics Department of Berea College

CHILD HEALTH III.

At no time of year is the digestion of small children more easily upset than during July and August. It is a regrettable fact that at this time of year many mothers plan to make visits, journeying by train or by auto, taking their youngest children with them. The end of the visit finds both mother and children more tired, more fretful than when starting out, and certainly they return with impaired digestions, upset stomachs and loose bowels.

Since milk remains the chief food of the child thru its third and fourth years, a mother must be sure of a safe milk supply. Traveling about will not insure this. Staying at home, using the same supply that has been used during the rest of the year is the only safe way. It is being cruel to the children to do otherwise. To have fond relatives and friends offer the child ice tea in place of milk, a sip of coffee in place of cocoa, a fried egg in place of a soft cooked egg with no grease, cake in place of plain bread, etc., makes it hard for the mother, but infinitely harder for the child.

Consider carefully the suggestions given below for feeding the three and four year old children. Could you carry them out, successfully visiting about? Yet how simple to carry out at home! The menus given have been used successfully on many healthy children.

A quart of milk per day for the child may be given in a number of ways: Top milk for cereal, the remainder used in vegetable soups, junket custard, rice, bread or tapioca puddings, milk toast, bread and milk, and milk to drink.

A whole egg may safely be given children at this age—but not fried. Poached, soft boiled, in omelet, or used

in desserts, or in an eggnog are a few suggestions.

It is no longer necessary to strain the cereals given. Long thro cooking is the chief thing to watch. Do not consider the cereal as a breakfast food only. Cereal for the main supper dish, well cooked cornmeal, oatmeal farina, rice, etc., make excellent meals. Let the children eat cereals without sugar. They are better off and so is the family pocketbook.

It is a mistaken idea that crackers are good for babies and children of all ages. They soften too easily. Dry, hard bread may be given once or twice daily to "help along the the tooth and jaw development" as Mrs. Rose says.

A word of caution concerning fruits given at this age. Fruits disturb digestion easily, but some fruit should be given at least once each day. The pulp of baked apple, apple sauce, stewed pears, prunes, juice and pulp, and banana only if baked or steamed.

Vegetables may be used quite freely if well cooked, mashed or cut finely. Never give raw vegetables to children, a slice of cucumber or raw potato or turnip handed out to the child to "suck" on as the mother is preparing the food for the family may bring disastrous results. At four years a child may have a baked potato with a small amount of butter.

The problem of eating between meals is an ever present one. Mrs. Rose gives this suggestion: "In no case should food be offered except at meal time, but water should be given when the child complains of hunger." Another suggestion to prevent over-eating or unwise eating for the child is to meet his between meals demands with this: "If you are really hungry, you will eat plain bread." Plain bread without butter or jam will not tempt a child to over-eat.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

May and Grain

Corn—No. 2 white 71¢@72¢; No. 2 yellow 69¢@69½¢; No. 3 white 69¢@70¢; No. 3 yellow 68½¢@69¢; No. 4 white 67¢@67½¢; No. 4 yellow 67½¢@68¢; No. 2 mixed 68¢@68½¢.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.15@1.16; No. 3 \$1.11@1.13; No. 4 \$1.05@1.08.

Oats—No. 2 white 40½¢@41½¢; No. 3 39¢@40¢; No. 2 mixed 38½¢@39½¢; 3 mixed 37¢@38¢.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry

Butter—whole milk creamery extras 38¢; centralized extras 37¢; firsts 31¢; fancy dairy 28¢.

Eggs—Extra firsts 24¢; firsts 22¢; ordinary firsts 19¢.

Live Poultry—Broilers 1½ lbs and over 32¢; fowls 4 lbs and over 23¢; under 4 lbs 20¢; roasters 13¢.

Live Stock

Cattle—Steers, good to choice \$8@8.50; fair to good \$7@8; common to fair \$4.50@7; heifers, good to choice \$8.50@9.50; fair to good \$6.50@8.50; common to fair \$4@6.50; cows good to choice \$5@6.25; canners \$1.50@2.50; stock steers \$5.50@6.75; stock heifers \$5@5.50.

Calves—Good to choice \$10@10.50; fair to good \$7@10; common and large \$4@6.50.

Sheep—Good to choice \$6@7; fair to good \$4@6; common \$1@2.00; lambs good to choice \$14@14.50; fair to good \$10.50@14.

Hogs—Heavy \$11@11.15; choice packers and butchers \$11.15; medium \$11.15; common to choice heavy fat sows \$7@8.50; light shippers \$11.25; pigs (110 pounds and less) \$7@10.75.

Godliness.

Godliness consists not in a heart to intend to do the will of God, but in a heart to do it.—Jonathan Edwards

Enemies Discover Your Faults. Observe your enemies for they first find out your faults.—Aristophanes



Better Results with Purina

How Mrs. Lane Solved Her Problem

A poultry expert had said: "Any grain mixture or grain product such as meal or bread, lacks elements for making bones, muscles and nerves." But how to get the right ingredients and balance them—that was Mrs. Lane's problem.

Purina Chows
Increased her Profits

She saw the Purina Double Development Guarantee and gave the Purina System a trial. Now she gets "fryers" in half the time, makes her pullets lay the first winter, and gets more eggs the year 'round. Phone us your order now.

SOLD BY
BEREA MILLING COMPANY
Berea, Kentucky



"Measure It By The Calendar"

It takes the calendar to prove the worth of paint. Any paint looks good when first put on, but the question is,—will it wear?

HANNA'S GREEN SEAL PAINT
is made for long wear. It sticks to its job through all sorts of changes in weather and temperature. It protects and beautifies your property far longer than an inferior paint could do.

Judged by years of service, Hanna's Green Seal is the cheapest paint there is.

Sold by
CORNETT & DEAN
Berea, Kentucky

Southern Agriculturist NASHVILLE, TENN.

The Giant of the South

Its immense popularity is due not only to the fact that every line in it is written for Southern farm families by men and women who know and appreciate Southern conditions, but to the practically unlimited personal service that is given to subscribers without charge.

Every year we answer thousands of questions on hundreds of different subjects—all without charge. When you become a subscriber this invaluable personal service is yours. That is one reason why we have

375,000 Circulation

Own a Home in Dear Old Berea

The Home of that Great Endowment School

\$50.00 IN GOLD and TWO VALUABLE LOTS Given Away at This Sale FREE

ABSOLUTE AUCTION

VICTORY HEIGHTS SUBDIVISION ON PROSPECT STREET KNOWN AS THE DOOLEY PLACE

Berea, Ky., Thursday, July 27

At 10:00 o'clock a. m., Rain or Shine

30 SELECT BUILDING SITES AT YOUR OWN PRICE; 1 TEN-ROOM RESIDENCE, WATER AND BATH

We have purchased this beautiful tract of land in the city of Berea from A. B. Rose and have sub-divided it into 30 choice building lots, each a beauty spot, high and dry. Now, don't overlook the time, place and date, for you know this company by now, for they sell every time. You make the price and they make the deed. If you make the last bid, the lot is yours, so bear this in mind. People have been looking forward to this beautiful addition for years, so now is your chance to get as much as you want of this at your own price. **This location means much as it is on the water main.**

Come, look it over and you will find it far better than we recommend. These lots are the only ones close in, and in the best neighborhood in this city, on Prospect St., at the edge of the city—NO CITY TAXES—near churches of all denominations, and just a few steps from the heart of town and within five minutes walk of Berea College, one of the greatest schools in all America; so don't overlook this as all of this is to be greatly considered. This is by far the best and prettiest location about Berea, as you can see all over the city, and have city conveniences. Don't put it off. Meet all your friends there promptly at 10 A. M., July 27, and buy one of these home sites, for they will be cheaper on day of sale than ever after. A hint to the wise is sufficient. We thank you now, you will thank us later.

Come early and do your shopping, so the merchants can attend the sale.

We think with Billy Sunday, "That the man who sings 'Home Sweet Home' in a rented house is kidding himself and serenading the landlord"

BAND CONCERT AND DINNER SERVED ON THE GROUND

BEREA, THE GATEWAY OF THE MOUNTAINS

Berea is possibly the most widely known town in the state of Kentucky. Among other attractions its chief is Berea College which provides education every year to more than 2500 students. These students come largely from the mountain region of the south, but more than 30 states and 7 foreign countries are represented on the campus. The college campus covers 140 acres in the central portion of the town. Besides

the campus there are 5000 acres in forest; 400 acres of cultivated farm land, and 75 acres of highly developed truck garden.

Berea is situated on the main line of the L.&N. about half-way between Knoxville and Cincinnati; passenger trains and two bus lines go to Lexington, Richmond, Winchester, and other points in the Blue Grass daily. The famous Dixie Highway, connecting the north and the far south, passes thru Berea. To the north of the town is the broad expanse of fertile "blue grass," to the south lie the beautiful foothills of the Cumberland mountains. Tourists from many cities crowd the magnificent little hotel of Boone Tavern every summer.

HEY! JEFF, What have you got on for Thursday, July 27th? Anything Special?

SURE! I am going to declare July 27 a holiday and follow the crowd to VICTORY REALTY COMPANY'S BIG AUCTION SALE of beautiful lots. The only high class subdivision left. Better come on out, Mutt, this is the only chance you will ever have to buy this kind of property at your own price. Their Motto: "YOU MAKE THE PRICE, WE MAKE THE DEED"

Real Estate—The Base of all Wealth

Statistics show there is more wealth derived from real estate than all other sources combined. The best bank on earth is earth itself. Buy some of it and start your own bank account. Be a factor in the upbuilding and maintaining of your community by owning your own home. If you are a renter, now is a good time to get in the real estate column. If you are an investor, you can make good, conservative investment. A man's financial responsibility is measured largely by his real estate possessions. When you approach a banker for a loan, his first question is, "Do you own any real estate?" Why? Because he knows that real estate is the best security. Think this over and get on the ground floor. Buy these lots at wholesale price. Don't wait and have to pay the other fellow for his foresight. Use your head and meet us promptly at 10 o'clock on day of sale.

To the Home-Seeker or Investor

This is a good opportunity for you to secure a home at your own price, for it is well located with a good wide front, and is high and dry. A perfect beauty spot and a perfect landscape can be seen from every angle. On a good street. This site for a home means much. The better the location the better the future. Stop renting and own your own home. You are cordially invited to visit this lovely place and look it over for yourself. Meet us there promptly at 10 a. m. This will be an absolute sale:

LADIES ESPECIALLY INVITED

Terms Easy So Everybody Can Buy

Victory Realty Company

S. A. WALKER, General Manager

LANCASTER, KY.

L. M. HILLIARD, Sales Manager

The firm that's on the square. You make the price and we make the deed.

Auctioneers of National Fame. Come and hear them.



A TOUR OF EASTERN KENTUCKY

By M. E. Vaughn

The tour of twelve counties that President Hutchins, Dr. Trawick and son, of Louisville, and I have just completed was the most interesting and instructive that I have ever made into Eastern Kentucky. We saw mountain life, primitive and unscarred by the advent of modern industry. We saw machinery that cost millions, in industrial centers, bringing to the surface millions of tons of black diamonds for the use of man. In some of these centers paved streets, electric lights, public bathhouses, and conveniences that are to be found in any city were the common possession of the inhabitants. Therefore, the term "typical mountaineer" or "typical mountain conditions" can no longer be applied. We can, with propriety and truthfulness, speak of primitive mountain conditions and industrialized mountain conditions, but not typical mountain conditions.

My first stop was at McKee, the county seat of Jackson county, where, on the Fourth of July, a great celebration was held. It is estimated that at least 2,000 people were in attendance, and the spirit of progress and good fellowship prevailed as never before. The greatest tribute to the efficacy of the law and the efficiency of a judge that I ever saw was paid by the McKee crowd on the Fourth of July. Not the slightest disturbance broke the tranquil spirit that prevailed throughout the day. Judge Hiram Johnson, who had wrought such wonderful changes in the life of Jackson county, died July 3rd, and the good citizens of the county were in mourning.

The County Achievement Contest that is being promoted by the Extension Department of Berea College and supported by Judge Bingham, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, was launched at the big McKee rally. Many definite improvements were started. A new courthouse, a road from McKee to Madison county and vast improvements in the schools are projects that are to be started at once.

While I was at McKee President Hutchins was attending a similar meeting at Pine Mountain Settlement School in Harlan county, where he made the Fourth of July address. On the day following the rally the President went on an inspection tour of the rural schools with Miss Butler, Extension Agent for the Pine Mountain School. While on this journey he spoke at the Medical Settlement on Big Laurel Creek.

The four of us spoken of at the beginning of the story met for the first time, on this trip, in Harlan, Thursday, July the 6th. Dr. Trawick was commissioned by the State Board of Health to make a survey of a number of counties with the view of holding Orthopedic clinics.

A number of examinations were made in Harlan and arrangements perfected for a clinic to be held, to which as many cripples as possible will be brought by the local physicians. Our itinerary took us next to the famous Lynch mines, where the United States Steel Corporation operates a subsidiary under the name of the United States Coal and Coke Company. When we inquired for a guide to show us thru the great million-dollar steel tipples that has a loading capacity of 500 sixty ton cars per day, the superintendent of the grounds proffered his services. Upon introduction, we found him to be Samuel R. Riley, an old Berea student, of 1906, '07 and '08. The entire Lynch operation was one of the greatest surprises of the journey. We were informed that the entire outlay of the plant was more than seventeen million dollars. A quarter million dollar hotel accommodates the visitors who go to Lynch, and

provisions are made for the workmen as well. One is impressed with the air of perfect democracy as he walks thru the lobby of the hotel and sees coal diggers and white collared visitors freely conversing. The hotel is not an improper setting for the offices, sanitarium, department commissary, concrete streets and residences of the workmen all have the atmosphere of a modern city. As to internal workings of the corporation we are not familiar, but the outward appearances to the casual visitor are ideal. The Corporation knows how to educate boosters for the institution (for it is an institution). The two foremen whom we interviewed have nothing but praises for the United States Steel.

Our next report will outline the wagon ride over Pine Mountain and down Line Fork in Letcher county.

FORMER BEREAN WEDS IN KANSAS

The following news item, taken from The Topeka Daily Capitol, will be of interest to the many friends of Miss Carpenter, who was a student in Berea for a number of years.

The first marriage ceremony ever performed in the Y. M. C. A. association building, will be that of Miss Ora Marie Carpenter, daughter of Mrs. Rose Carpenter, to Mr. Harold L. Mann, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Mann, Burlington, Ia., which will take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon, in the large living room on the first floor. Only relatives and intimate friends will attend.

The Rev. Charles F. Matthews, pastor of the First Baptist church, will read the single ring service.

Before the ceremony, Miss Betty Schick will sing "Because," by D'Hardelot. Dean Henry V. Stearns will play "The Wedding March," from Lohengrin for the processional, and "Mendelssohn's Wedding March" for recessional.

The room will be beautiful with pink gladiolias, and the bride, dressed in her suit of dark blue Poirrette twill, with blue taffeta hat, with gray trimmings, and shoes and hose of black, will enter on the arm of her brother, Mr. R. B. Carpenter, who will give his sister in marriage. She will wear a corsage of Ophelia roses and sweet peas. They will be preceded by little Peggy O'Connor, in pink organdy, carrying the ring in a tiny basket of pink roses.

The groom and his attendant, Mr. Charles Carpenter, a brother of the bride, will enter another door, and meet the bride.

A reception will be held following the ceremony in the hall on the first floor.

The bride and groom will leave immediately on a short trip to Burlington, Ia., and will be at home in Sigourney, Ia., after July 22, where Mr. Mann is engaged in business.

C. D. LEWIS SCIENCE CLUB
What would you say if some one should come to you and seriously ask one or all of the following questions?

Is alcohol a food?
What are the ductless glands?
What part do they play in human physiology?

Is motor benzol really a better fuel than gasoline?
Will aluminum bronze paint actually cut down the heating efficiency of a radiator?

If you are not sure that you could give a good answer to these questions, or any similar question, write to the C. D. Lewis Science Club, Box 722, Berea College, Berea, Ky. Scientific answers will be given thru The Citizen free.

To the C. D. Lewis Science Club:
When you publish your answers to the questions in last week's Citizen, may I ask you to answer the following also?

Will a cat's eyes shine in the dark?
Will a man fall from the third

story more quickly than from the second?

Can you see sound as it passes thru the air?
In the early morning great flocks of blackbirds fly from the southeast to the northwest, returning in the evening. Where do they come from? and where do they go? and why do they prefer to pass the night in one place and the day in another?

Let me add my hearty approval of the C. D. L. S. C.

Sincerely, I. W. K.

BOARD OF HEALTH ISSUES NEW WARNING

Louisville, Ky., July 14.—Prevalence of rabies in all parts of Kentucky has led the State Board of Health to issue a new warning that all persons bitten by dogs promptly should take measures to protect themselves. Twenty persons in localities scattered all over the State have applied to the board for treatment for the disease in the last thirty days.

The first step to be taken, according to Dr. Lillian South, director of the board's laboratories, is to confine the dog that has done the biting. She emphasized the fact that it is not necessary immediately to kill the animal. If he lives nine days it is certain that he has not rabies, and no further steps need be taken.

If he dies before the expiration of this period of confinement, however, his head should be sent to the laboratory of the State Board for examination. There it will be determined whether or not he was afflicted with rabies. In case the former is true, the person bitten should take the serum treatment for the disease, as when it develops in a human being it invariably is fatal.

This serum treatment can be obtained free of charge at the State Board's laboratories, or it may be obtained by persons out in the State unable to come to Louisville thru their County Health Officers or other physicians.

CONTEST AT BEREFA FAIR

Wednesday Morning, August 2
Open to boys and girls under 16 years

For best Poster on
Health, such as cleanliness, care of teeth, etc., or on

Food, such as "Should Children Drink Milk?" "Should Children Eat Vegetables?" etc., or on

Sanitation, such as ventilation, clean premises, getting rid of rats, mosquitos, flies, etc.

First prize \$1.00, second 75 cents and third 50 cents.

Health and Hygiene Committee,
Berea Woman's Club

OUT-OF-TOWN GUESTS ENTERTAINED AT PROF. SMITH'S

Zuber Logsdon and Tom Williams entertained a large number of people, mostly visitors from out-of-town, to some old-time music on the fiddle and guitar, at the home of Professor and Mrs. John F. Smith, Wednesday evening. The entertainment was an unusual treat to everyone.

NEWS REVIEW

(Continued from Page One)

by implication, charged with partiality, and the railroads were accused of specific violations of the law and of disregarding the orders of the board. The workers, it was asserted, have been and are ready to negotiate with the railway executives and struck only as a last resort. "We respectfully insist," continued the telegram, "that no interruption of commerce or interference with the mails is caused by direct or unlawful acts of organized employees. Such interruption and interference results inevitably from attempts of railroads to operate with insufficient, incompetent and unskilled workmen."

At the close of the week all that prevented an immediate strike of the maintenance of way men was the determination of their president, E. F. Grable, to keep them at work for the present. A majority of their general chairman had requested that they be called together to plan for a walk-out. The stationary firemen and oilers decided to quit work on July 17.

CHICAGO was facing an almost complete tieup of its local transportation facilities. The surface street car men already had voted to strike against a wage reduction of 20 cents an hour, and on Thursday the employees of the elevated roads also voted for a walkout. The unions agreed on a joint policy and plan of action, and there was hope that further negotiations might avert a strike. The situation was complicated by local politics and the desire of some of the city officials that the municipality should take over the surface roads and operate them.

Announcement was made by the Post Office department that if every mail train should cease to run, it would continue to transport mails by motortrucks and airplanes. The department has 56 planes, and the government owns thousands of trucks belonging to various departments.

In response to the President's proclamation the executive council of the shopcrafts unions sent him a long telegram setting forth the grievances of the strikers. The labor board was,



Prices on G & J Passenger Car Tires and Tubes, effective May 8th, are not subject to war-tax, the war-tax having been included.

\$10.90

THE G & J 30 x 3 1/2 "G" Tread at \$10.90 has cured more people of tire dicking than anything that has happened in the past five years.

When you find a tire value like this you're done with shopping around.

This \$10.90 price establishes a new record for tire economy in this community.



J. W. PURKEY

THUS far only partial success has been achieved by President Harding in his attempt to end the coal strike. The anthracite operators submitted what he regarded as a complete acceptance of his plan of arbitration, but the bituminous operators and the miners' union had not at this writing sent in their reply. Government officials thought both sides were evading an immediate decision with the intention of rejecting the settlement plan if public opinion seemed to approve such a course. Two conditions to the anthracite operators' acceptance were that a separate commission consider wage scales, and that the commission render its decision by August 10, they agreeing to pay in the meantime the scale of March 17.

PREMIER MACKENZIE, KING of Canada, went to Washington last week and submitted to Secretary of State Hughes an interesting and, on the face of it, a reasonable proposal. This was that the Rush-Bagot agreement between Great Britain and the United States concerning the Great Lakes and the other boundary waters between this country and Canada be modernized and made permanent. The agreement, which has stood for 106 years and is terminable on six months' notice, limits the armament on four vessels of not more than 100 tons burden, each carrying not more than one 18-pound gun. Mr. King thought this an opportune time to suggest to our government that the agreement be given permanency in a formal treaty. Some of the authorities in Washington thought the Canadian prime minister was "trying to take a flier of his own in the disarmament market for political purposes."

NOTWITHSTANDING the strong opposition of France, it appeared probable the allied reparations commission would grant Germany's formal request for a moratorium on cash reparations payments, after the payment by Berlin of the \$8,000,000 due on July 15. The amount was reduced from \$12,500,000 by the crediting of Germany with \$4,500,000 on delivery of coal and dyes. The moratorium asked is for 30 months and the prediction was that it would be granted on condition that the allies be given control of Germany's finances during that period.

The French asserted the collapse of the mark and the threatened financial downfall of Germany is due to the German policy of issuing unlimited marks and to extravagant government expenditures, and that the granting of a moratorium would not change the basic factors. They believe, in fact, that Germany has deliberately engineered her own insolvency in order to obtain a reduction or the reparations bill. In Paris it was said the chamber of deputies would overthrow any cabinet that consented to a moratorium unless there was a remission of the allied debts.

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